FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 FEBRUARY 1986

Israeli Interception of Libyan Plane

In the wake of the Israeli interception, forced landing on occupied soil, and subsequent release of a Libyan executive jet on 4 February, Jerusalem television said Israel apparently believed Palestinian leaders Ahmad Jibril, George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, and Colonel Sa'id Musa were aboard. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio acknowledged the "error" by Israeli intelligence. The decision to intercept the plane was made by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, and Chief of Staff Moshe Levi, IDF radio disclosed. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir defended the action in remarks cited by the radio, stating that it was one of the measures Israel "had to adopt in order to defend ourselves."

For Syria's part, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' denounced Israel's "air piracy" in statements reported by Damascus radio. Warning that Syria will not "sit back with folded arms in the face of such aggression," Khaddam said Israel should realize that its attempts to control the region's airspace will create a "grave situation." Al-Shar' announced that Syria has requested an immediate meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the incident, according to the radio, and the Syrian chief of staff warned that Syria will choose the way, time, and place to respond to Israel's "crime." Al-Ahmar also commented on Syria's response to Israel's "cowardly act" in a statement broadcast by the radio after his return to Damascus. While Syria could prevent civilian aircraft flying to Israel, he said, Syria will not resort to such "lowly, terrorist schemes" but will consider "suitable means" of responding.

A Tripoli radio commentary viewed the Israeli action as "new proof" that "the barbarous Zionists are the only element of terrorism in this region" and that the Middle East will not be peaceful or stable unless Israel is "destroyed forever." Telling those Arabs who call for peace with Israel to abandon their "illusions," the radio said the Arabs have the right to pursue "Zionist killers" throughout the world. The radio had earlier interrupted its reportage of the "pan-Arab command" meeting in Tripoli to announce the interception, claiming that U.S. naval units gave Israel "full information" about the movements of the Libyan plane. Pan-Arab command resolutions reported by the radio include a call to establish a revolutionary strike force and suicide groups to hit U.S. interests in reply to any attack against any Arab country.

In further Arab reaction, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Saudi King Fahd, and Jordanian King Husayn all denounced the Israeli "air piracy" in telephone calls to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Damascus radio disclosed. the Iranian Foreign Ministry also condemned Israel's "air piracy" in a statement cited by Tehran radio, while an Iraqi official statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio deplored the "cowardly, criminal act against the Libyan plane and its passengers." In Cairo, the Egyptian foreign minister stressed that his country does not approve of the interception of civilian planes, MENA reported.

Tabah Talks

The Israeli delegation arrived in Cairo 5 February to participate in the new round of talks on the Tabah issue, MENA reported. In remarks cited by the agency, President Husni Mubarak denied U.S. media claims that he is trying to "cut off" the Tabah negotiations, and he stressed that Egypt is "very flexible" on the issue.

Iran-Iraq War; Gulf Shipping

Iraq has publicly executed 11 Iraqis and 4 Iranians for planning car bomb attacks in Iraq, Iraqi security chief 'Ali Hasan al-Majid disclosed in an interview with Baghdad's *ALIF-BA'* reported by AFP. Al-Majid said the 15 saboteurs were caught thanks to information received from "friends" in Syria.

PLO Affairs

Khalid al-Hasan has decided to "suspend" his membership in the Fatah Central Committee to protest PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's refusal to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, Palestinian sources told the UAE's *AL-BAYAN*, WAKH reported. Meanwhile, in an interview with the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD*, PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi called on the United States to "improve" Resolution 242 by including Palestinian self-determination and other "rights." The U.S. insistence that the PLO accept the resolution as it stands is unacceptable, Qaddumi said.

Syria-Jordan

Due to "developments in Beirut," Syrian President al-Asad has postponed his visit to Jordan which had been scheduled for the end of this week, Jordanian sources told Kuwait's *AL-QABAS*, QNA reported.

DRA

Eighty DRA soldiers died 28 January in a raid near Estalef, Western diplomatic sources told AFP. In Kabul, a 122-mm rocket landed in the courtyard of the U.S. mission 31 January, damaging windows but causing no casualties, the sources added. In a separate incident, rebel forces executed eight DRA officials following a summary trial by an "Islamic resistance court," AFP later reported.

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Arab League's Klibi Scores Israeli 'Air Piracy'

LD042208 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
2130 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Tunis, 4 Feb (SPA) — Chedli Klibi, has described the interception by the Israeli enemy military aircraft of the Libyan airliner as air piracy undertaken by the Zionist enemy, which contradicts all international norms and conventions.

In a communique issued tonight in Tunis, Klibi affirms that the interception of the Arab Libyan airplane is more fresh proof of Israel's insistence of continuing a policy of violence and provocation to undermine peace moves.

At the United Nations, the secretary general of the United Nations has described this incident as a very grave act. On his part, the chairman of the UN Security Council for February tonight began consultations with the Council members concerning the Syrian request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss the interception of the Libyan airliner by Israeli enemy aircraft. He said that the closed consultations held by members of the Council tonight would be followed by an open session. Syrian delegate, Dhia al-Qattal, had handed a memorandum to the secretary general fo the United Nations asking for the convening of an urgent meeting of the council.

Khalid al-Hasan Suspends Membership in Fatah

GF050808 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0745 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Dubayy, 5 Feb (WAKH) — Press reports said here today that Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has decided to suspend his membership in this committee, cancel all of his political activity in the Palestinian arena, and settle in Kuwait.

The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* quotes Palestinian circles as saying that Al-Hasan has taken this step in protest against Yasir 'Arafat's refusal to recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which impedes the efforts made toward a settlement and the Amman accord, to the signing of which Al-Hasan has contributed.

PLO's Qaddumi Calls on U.S. To 'Amend' 242

JN041411 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1400 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Political Department chief, has called on the United States to amend UN Security Council Resolution 242 in a way that guarantees the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

'Arafat Explains Reasons for Nonrecognition of 242

PM040941 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
3 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by 'Arafat Hijazi in Amman; date not given]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has disclosed the secrets of the talks that have been taking place in Amman over the past 5 days between the jordanian and palestinian leaderships. In a statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, he responded to all the rumors about a crisis in the talks, stressing that in actual fact things have been proceeding contrary to such rumors and that the committment of both sides to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has been sincere and ideal.

He said the evidence for this is King Husayn's refusal to attend any international conference in which the PLO is not participating, which caused Jordan to miss the opportunity of obtaining U.S. arms.

During the meetings between the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships there have been widespread rumors about a crisis in the talks as well as varied reports about differences that could affect the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

But Yasir 'Arafat asserted to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that rumors spread about the nature of the talks are either aimed at incitement or at intrigues with a view to undermining the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

He said that among those dealing with the problem, King Husayn is the most understanding of the PLO situation and its adherence to its principles. He, therefore, has never brought pressure on the PLO or embarrassed it. On the contrary, he was able to score a point in his personal efforts when during his recent visit to the United States he obtained the U.S. Administration's approval of a commitment to invite the PLO to the international conference if it recognizes Security Council Resolution 242.

For its part, he added, the PLO has tried to bring about success for the Jordanian monarch's efforts by submitting peace plans, but U.S. intransigence has caused the failure of these efforts.

Yasir 'Arafat said: I reject the intrigues aimed at undermining the Jordanian-Palestinian efforts. The talks have not failed. Rather they have been suspended at this stage while contacts are continuing.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that following the suspension of talks last Thursday [29 Jan],several high-level meetings took place between the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships. The PLO has submitted several proposals through mediators, including some American personalities, regarding its recognition of Resolution 242 but the U.S. Administration rejected all these new proposals put in different formulas that lead to recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Regarding the real disagreement with the U.S. Administration and the reason for the PLO's rejection of Resolution 242, Yasir 'Arafat said the disagreement with the U.S. Administration, from which Jordan was able to obtain a commitment to invite the PLO to the international conference if it recognizes Resolution 242, was due first to a lack of confidence in U.S. intentions because the United States wants us to recognize this resolution fully and unequivocally, as the Americans put it, but at the same time refuses to define the participants or the jurisdiction of the international conference.

He added: We want peace and we are flexible; we are not nihilists. We will not give up our rights. We want a place on earth under the sun for our people because our demands are just. We have told the Americans through Jordan that we accept the offer which the United States made in 1977 when, through the Egyptian-U.S. statement, it invited us to participate in a united Arab delegation provided that it does not include anyone in the PLO leadership. I had then in fact chosen names of Palestinians residing in the United States, namely Walid al-Khalidi, Ibrahim Abu Lughd, and Edward Sa'id who are PNC members.

He said: But later I rejected this participation after we saw through the American trick which culminated in Al-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem. I told them recently and I tell them again today that I accept the old U.S. offer. But the U.S. Administration has rejected this, saying that things have changed and the past is gone.

He added: I do not understand how the past which is in the interest of the Arabs and the Palestinians can be gone while the past preceding that, such as Resolution 242 which is in the interest of Israel, has not gone in the U.S. Administration's view. Moreover, the U.S. Administration agreed to convening an international conference during its recent talks with King Husayn but its aim is to hold a conference that would be in the form of good offices so as to drag us toward recognizing Resolution 242 and then announce the failure of the good offices.

He said: We have submitted a specific proposal regarding the form of the international conference which the two superpowers and the permanent members of the Security Council would attend, providing that the conference is of an arbitral nature and has the right to issue resolutions.

He added: Jordan and Syria support this proposal. To be fair, it must be said that Jordan fully supports the PLO's participation in the conference and refuses to take part in any conference to which the PLO is not invited.

He added: To those who portray us as always adopting a rejectionist stand, I would like to say that the reason for this caution and emphasis on our rights is that Israel had often interpreted the resolution in accordance with its whims and interests. It interprets the resolution as referring to Palestinian "territory" and not all the Palestinian territories.

He said: There was another interpretation of the Israeli stand after the 1973 war in the Dayan-Vance talks. Article Four in Moshe Dayan's statement said the refugees referred to in Resolution 242 are those Arab refugees in the Sinai, the Jordan Valley, and the Golan as well as the Jewish refugees who imigrated to Israel from the Arab countries. In other words, Israel wants to use Resolution 242 as a means of barganing over the Jewish immigrants who were deceived by the Jewish Agency and Israel and who took with them the wealth they acquired from the Arab countries in which they lived.

He added: Thus we find that Israel will exploit any recognition of Resolution 242 in order to dilute the Palestinian problem in argumentative conferences until it is finally liquidated.

In his interview 'Arafat revealed a new secret. He said that following the suspension of talks with Jordan last Thursday the mediators, who included some Americans, continued to try to find a new formula. The most recent condition by the United States was that the PLO should declare that is abandoning armed struggle.

'Arafat reiterated that Palestinian principles have not been laid down for nothing. Point No. 1 of the 10-point resolution adopted by the PNC for dealing with Resolution 242 says: We do not deal with this resolution because it deals with our problem on the basis that it is a problem of refugees and not of a people.

He said that the PLO will not recognize the resolution unless we are recognized as a people who have rights recognized by United Nations articles, one of which clearly recognizes the right of all peoples to self-determination.

Concluding, 'Arafat stressed that the PLO is looking forward to a just peace and will not abandon its rifle, that its relations with Jordan are relations of destiny, and that the Palestinian people and the Arab countries support this stand.

Kuwait Paper Says Amman Agreement 'Not Dead'

GF041928 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Manama, Feb 4 (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti daily,Monday [3 Feb]emphasized that the Amman talks, held between the Jordanian monarch and the PLO chairman, "affirm that the Amman agreement was not dead and did not reach a dead end."

Daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* stressed that "the Amman talks have succeeded on the Jordanian-Palestinian level but failed on the American-Palestinian level." The paper pointed out that Washington "is sure that it is impossible to reach a solution without the participation of the Palestinian people, who are the important party in the balance, crisis and cause." The American refusal to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, "is behind the failure of every solution and the obstruction of every attempt to find a just peace (in the Middle East)," the daily stressed.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM noted that the United States "tries to ignore a simple question, which is if the PLO is rejected by Israel and America, then why is Washington asking it to recognize the Resolution 242?" "The U.S. wants the PLO to sign a bond stipulating its termination," the newspaper charged.

Resistance Operations in Israel Reported

JN041926 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Our heroes from the Martyr Shafiq Group operating inside the occupied homeland have managed to plant a timed explosive charge in front of an enemy intelligence center on Jabotniski Street in Ramat Gan. Despite security measures in the area, the group managed to withdraw from the scene of operation successfully. The explosive charge, which went off at 0650 , 4 February 1986, wounded three enemy solidiers and caused heavy damage to the center and to cars parked near by. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Immediately after the explosion, the enemy-manned checkpoints in the area arrested aboutbout 40 Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connection with the operation.

The Palestinian military spokesman has also stated the following:

Our heroes operating inside the occupied land are continuing to escalate their heroic operations against enemy military targets throughout our occupied land, inflicting grave losses in men and equipment. During the past 48 hours, our heroes from the Martyr Murad 'Abd al-Ra'uf Group have carried out two heroic operations. Following are details of these operations:

1. At 2000, 2 February 1986, one of our revolutionaries hurled a hand grenade at a enemy military vehicle as it passed on a road between ('Dasan) and (Balitsila). The explosion damaged the vehicle and wounded its driver.

2. At 2130 on 2 February 1986, our revolutionaries attacked with machineguns a Zionist police station in the (words indistinct) area, a suburb [words indistinct]. as a result of the attack, two guards were seriously wounded and were taken to the hospital. Although the enemy forces besieged the scene of operation, our heroes managed to return safely to base.

BAHRAIN

Somali Foreign Minister Departs for Saudi Arabia

GF041907 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Manama, Feb 4 [WAKH] — Somalian Foreign Minister Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre and his accompanying delegation left Manama for Saudi Arabia following a one-day visit to Bahrain.

During the visit the Somalian official delivered a message from Somalian President Mohamed Siad Barre to H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah dealing with bilateral relations and current Arab-African situation.

The Somalian foreign minister is on a tour of the countries of the region.

KUWAIT

PDRY Envoy Brings Message for Kuwaiti Amir

LD041905 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1826 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Feb (KUNA) — Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Central Committee of the socialist party of the PDRY, deputy prime minister and minister of fisheries, had a meeting this evening with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti acting prime minister and foreign minister.

It has been learned from an authorized source that PDRY envoy Nu'man has handed Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad a message for the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, from the democratic Yemeni Interim President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas.

No details are available yet on the contents of this message, which is believed to deal with the recent developments in Democratic Yemen.

Nu'man left Kuwait after a short visit, during which he delivered the message.

Paper Views Soviet Role in PDRY Events

GF050759 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 23 Jan 86 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "The USSR, Following the Hell in Aden"]

[Text] This is not the first time that the USSR bears the responsibility for disaster in Aden, nor is it the first initiative that emanates from the Kremlin toward our brothers in the southern part of Yemen.

If the power struggle in Aden is not new, then the Soviet intervention, in its turn, is also not new. In the past Soviet bombers participated in the bombing and destruction during the Salim Rubayyi' ['Ali] operation — as it is called in Yemen — and devastated installations and facilities in addition to the presidential palace and the Defense Ministry.

Soviet intervention, in the past and present, and perhaps in the future, is not to support one party against another, but to consolidate the Soviet foothold in that strategic region which controls the entrances into the Red Sea, which is a jumping point to the Indian Ocean, and consequently to Africa through the Horn of Africa, particularly considering the USSR's departure from Somalia and its presence in Ethiopia.

In the present conflict, which has not yet ended, the Russians alone are the victors, whether the legitimate authority decides the situation in its favor or the other camp, represented by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and his wings, wins.

The two currently conflicting wings are Marxists. They are separated only by extremism and hardline attitudes versus moderation, as was the case in fact throughout the rule of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The current events, or rather the continuous massacres, have caused the Soviets to lose their prestige as a result of their evident des for the use of the scorched earth policy to barter the Aden events for a Gulf future for the Soviets.

This barter, however, will in practice be the straw that breaks the camel's back, since it actually ended the veiled Soviet role, after the Kremlin attempted to adopt the appearance of moderation concerning the Arab Gulf countries, especially those countries who are hesitant to establish relations with the Soviets.

What is more important than all of this is that there are Gulf views on the highest levels that have begun to demand a reconsideration of the relations which have actually been established with the USSR by Oman and the UAE. Such views might be translated in practice into an actual freeze in relations before they proceed to their extensive diplomatic forms and multisided spheres. What has happened in Aden really arouses the fears of the Gulf countries and impels them to think a thousand times before they open even a window for the Soviets, let alone the doors. This is because such relations would bring no remedy or gain, but rather increase the ills and the chains.

It is not to be ruled out that the Russians are the "third party" which inflames the situation whenever it abates, and kindles it whenever it is about to be extinguished. Otherwise, what explanation is there for the raids on Shaykh mountain, and the enigmatic operations at the airport, in addition to other similar operations which have taken place at more than one location in Aden? And why have they switched from attacking the rebels into being their defenders, leaving their former man at a loss between his comrades in Ethiopia and his brothers in Sanaa, which was subjected in its turn to the most hideous blackmail by Moscow.

Shall we say this is another Hungary or a new Prague?

It is sufficient that we are now saying: "The Hell of Aden", instead of "Aden paradise"?

OMAN

Minister 'Abdallah Receives Saudi Note

GF041505 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah received a written message from His Royal Highness Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

The message was delivered to Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah by 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mansuri, Saudi deputy foreign minister for political affairs, during the minister's meeting with the minister in his office today. The meeting was attended by Haytham ibn Tariq al-Sa'id, under secretary to the Foreign Ministry for political affairs; the Saudi ambassador to Oman; and the chief of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

'Abd al-Rahman al-Mansuri left the country today following a brief visit to the Sultanate.

In a predeparture statement to the radio correspondent, the Saudi official said that his visit to the Sultanate is within the framework of holding continued consultations between the two countries concerning the current Arab situation.

About the Iraq-Iran war and its developments, the official said that there are consultations to shortly hold a meeting by the GCC countries to discuss all the issues that concern the Arab nation, including the Iraq-Iran war.

The official was seen off by Haytham ibn Tariq al-Sa'id, under secretary to the Foreign Ministry for political affairs; the Saudi ambassador to the Sultanate; and the chief of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

PDRY

AL-MAJALLAH: 'Ali Nasir Relates Coup Details

PM041633 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
28 Jan 4 Feb 86 pp 10-12

[Salih Qallab report from Sanaa: "The Tanks Took Over Aden on the Pretext of Preparing to Confront an Israeli Attack"]

[Text] Despite the passage of 2 weeks since the outbreak of events in Aden, stories on how these events began and on the death of a number of YSP Politburo and Central Committee members who were in the ruling party headquarters on the morning of Monday 13 January are contradictory.

AL-MAJALLAH has been able to obtain the true story of this event, as told by President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad through official and highly placed sources that met with him following his return from Addis Ababa while en route to the areas controlled by his forces in Abyan and Shabwah Provinces.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: Before the party congress was held last October I felt that the other side was preparing for something in which it would resort to military force, that it was avoiding the congress because the resolutions it would issue would by no means be in its interest, since the majority at the congress would stand with "legitimacy" and reject any violation of the prevalent custom and tradition.

The South Yemeni president said that those opposed to him belong to various trends and currents but, driven by the desire for revenge and for grabbing power, they got together in a single bloc which drew its strength from 'Ali 'Antar's gangs,who in turn derives his influence from the military units and intertribal relations as well as from the followers of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and Salim Rubayyi' who until recently were opposed to one another.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad stresses, that out of a desire to avoid and prevent what in fact happened and in response to the wishes of a number of friendly, Arab, and Palestinian organizations, he accepted a settlement based on giving a majority in the Politburo to the other side in return for his keeping a majority in the Central Committee and maintaining the positions of the party organization department and the foreign relations department.

It is recalled that a meeting was scheduled to be held after the congress to put this agreement into effect, to set up new bodies in the party and a new government, and to end to all the previous manifestations of tension on a democratic basis and on the grounds that the minority accepted the decisions of the majority and not vice versa. My "comrades," he said, noticed with me that the other side was trying to impose its desires on us, namely its wish to take control of the organization department and the foreign relations department. At the same time it was preparing for a military showdown; this was evident in muscle-flexing, moving the Armed Forces, and pumping them with biased and incorrect information and guidance.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad added: Early this month, following the attack on the Rome and Vienna airports, we were surprised by military units moving toward the capital. When we asked the reason, they told us that there was information about Israel planning to strike at the Palestinians' positions in our country and that the necessary precautions must be taken to frustrate any Israeli attempt, by sea or air.

He added: Despite our realization that there was no need to deploy tanks and armored vehicles around government buildings in order to confront the expected Israeli raid and that it would be better to use the antiaircraft network and the warships at sea, we preferred to remain silent for fear of being accused of collusion in case of a surprise raid, particularly since the Israeli raid on Tunis was still fresh in our memory. When we asked the reason for choosing particular units and particular individuals, they accused us of arousing tribal jingoism and regional chauvinism. We reluctantly remained silent. Despite all this and despite our knowledge that army depots had been opened for their supporters and followers, we did not expect the situation to reach the level it did.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad asserts that what happened from the beginning was a military coup d'etat. The evidence is that they pushed the situation to the pitch it reached and, when the right moment came, they were in control of most of the city streets, squares, and buildings.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad spoke at length about the meetings that preceded the explosion. He accused the other side of choosing the time of the meetings "so that the imbalance at the meetings would be at our expense, because of the absence of those who reject the creation of blocs and the imposition of a status quo, so that they could dictate decisions that would enable them to stealthily take over control of the country."

'Ali Nasir Muhammad relates how shortly before 10 o'clock on 13 January he was leaving his house, which stands on a hill and is only a few scores of meters from the Central Committee building where the meeting was taking place. He was accompanied by his son Jamal and his bodyguards, who normally accompany him. He said: "When my car approached the entrance of the Central Committee building, a number of guards and aides gathered at the entrance shouted at us to go back and warned that they would kill me. No sooner had I heard these shouts than a hail of machinegun bullets was directed at me. My son Jamal, who was standing beside me, was killed instantly. Some of my bodyguards were also killed. Confusion broke out and bullets and shells were being fired from every direction. The sound of bullets and explosions could be heard from inside the Central Committee building, but I had no idea what was going on inside. Meanwhile my bodyguards stood in front of me, defending me. Some of them pushed me into the car with my son's body, and we took off into a different direction."

He said: "This happened within minutes. I did not believe what I saw and heard, and I recovered from my shock only after the tanks and artillery began pounding houses, government headquarters, and party offices and after flames began shooting up from a city which we built brick by brick with our poor people's sweat."

'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out that their plan to take control of the city with special units, selected allegedly because of the anticipated Israeli attack on the Palestinian brothers, almost succeeded. "Had what happened taken place while the army was in its barracks they would not have been able to take a single inch of territory, because those loyal to the party and the revolution would have thwarted the other side's plans and because the clashes would have taken place in the army barracks and not in the streets of the city, which was at their mercy since they had declared their alert."

He affirmed that control of the city from the first day was never with the other party. "They occupied those positions in the first place and they are defending them in the face of attacks by the strugglers, who have come out to defend the achievements of their revolution and party."

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad then relates how he went to Abyan Province in response to a request to hold a meeting of the Politburo in Moscow [as published]. "They destroyed Aden airport and its runways. Fighting at sea was the fiercest of all, and it compelled me to go to one of the provinces, from where I flew to Addis Ababa, in order to go to Moscow to attend a meeting of the Politburo so as to deal with the situation calmly and spare the country the current bloodbaths."

Concluding, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that he will return to Aden and that, in response to his comrades' desire, he will fight till victory or martyrdom. "Victory will go to the party and the revolution, in which case I will not care whether I remain president or not. I have assumed this post in accordance with a party decision, and by a party decision whomever the party wishes will become president. Power is not my aim; my aim is to save my country and people from an unfathomable, unjust destruction."

Acting Chairman Al-'Attas Receives Soviet Envoy

GF041317 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with poor/very poor reception and on 1188 khz and 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this afternoon received Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, Soviet ambassador in Aden. During the meeting they discussed ways to promote cooperation between the two parties and the two friendly countries.

Further on Salim Salih Muhammad's News Conference

GF041856 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 4 Feb 86

[From the "News and Reports" program; monitored on 11770 khz with poor reception and on 1188 khz and 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Excerpts] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, has affirmed that the painful events witnessed by Aden recently were a product of the conspiratorial mentality of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Through this conspiracy he tried to undermine the party customs, the democratic principles of the party, and to get rid of the joint leadership in order to monopolize power.

In a press conference attended by British, U.S., Japanese, and Australian journalists on the bloody events of the fateful 13 January, which was plotted, engineered, and carried out by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his killer gang, brother Salim Salih Muhammad said that the PDRY is not divided into tribes as some view it, and that the conflict with 'Ali Nasir is not a tribal conflict. He added that the stand of the Governorates of Hadramawat, al-Mahrah, Lahij, and others toward the conspiracy of 'Ali Nasir cannot be described as a tribal stance. Brother Salim Salih Muhammad explained that the Governorate of Abyan, the homeland of 'Ali Nasir, includes different districts with elements loyal to the party policy and is free of any personal or tribal loyalties.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad reaffirmed that the Soviet Union is our friendly and strong ally which has extended and is still extending honest aid to the PDRY, and that our countries are linked by a friendship and cooperation treaty. He referred to some Yemeni-Soviet projects, representing Yemeni-Soviet friendship, some of which have been burned by the gang of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and some of which remain intact. He said that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad used to describe the national progressive elements at the YSP Political Bureau [word indistinct], as extremist elements which strive to stir up wars and to export the revolution. He used to distort their images in the socialist countries, describing them as backward elements with tribal loyalities. He explained: The leadership of the YSP Political Bureau hates wars and loves peace. They were surprised when they were fired upon while they were secure at the meeting hall, leaving their children at home. They never thought that such a monstrous act could be committed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his elements.

Regarding PDRY concern to exploit its natural resources, brother Salim Salih Muhamamd affirmed that nothing will change regarding our country's previous stance and that we would like to exploit our natural resources in an atmosphere of security and stability with the help emphasized by the intention of our brothers in the northern part of the homeland to establish security and peace in both parts of the homeland. He added that under the current conditions and on the basis of its previous stands, the PDRY will continue efforts in the field of exploration and the exploitation of natural resources while adhering to the same agreements signed with these parties. We still respect our agreement signed with brothers in the northern part of the homeland concerning oil exploration in the joint border regions and we will implement them for the interests, progress, and prosperity of the Yemeni people.

YSP Official Meets With Popular Defense Cadres

GF021317 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 1188 khz and 7190 khz]

[Text] Brother Rajih Salih Naji, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, met this morning with the members of the secretariats of the national command and Aden Governorate's popular defense committees and the cadres working in them at the headquarters of the national command of the popular defense committees organization.

During the meeting brother Rajih Salih Naji elaborated on the facts of the events that our people have been witnessing since 13 January — events which were planned and carried out by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique. He reviewed the nature of the situation following the unsuccessful coupist plot and called on the organization's leadership to work to reconsolidate its leading organs in the various governorates and to contribute effectively to carrying out the tasks facing our party and people during the coming period and to surmounting the effects that resulted from the bloody coupist attempt carried out by the clique of machination and sabotage.

Meanwhile, the secretariat of the national command held an exceptional meeting chaired by brother Taha 'Alawi Muhsin, acting chairman of the national command. The secretariat discussed the tasks facing the organization and took a number of measures on the questions discussed in order to begin [word indistinct] of the organization and to hold the session of the national command during this month.

Tourism Minister Inspects Damage to Aden Hotels

GF011311 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 11770 khz]

[Text] Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of culture and tourism, made an inspection tour of Aden's hotels and viewed the damage which has been caused to them and to other tourist installations. The brother minister formed committees to assess possessions, to estimate damage, and to carry out repairs and renovate the hotels to put them back into full operation. He was accompanied by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz Al-Qaysi, director general of tourism.

The minister exhorted the employees of hotels and tourist institutions to repair what has been damaged by the conspiratorial clique under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Committees Formed To Inspect Housing Situation

GF021709 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, and on 7190 and 11770 khz with poor reception]

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of housing, issued ministrial decree No 2 for 1986, ratifying the formation of committees to determine the damages inflicted on residential buildings in the capital following the unsucessful conspiracy on 13 January 1986.

The decree states: According to the cabinet decision, it has been decided to form committees on the districts of the capital of Aden to carry out the following missions:

Determine the houses which can be maintained and the names of the owners; determine the houses of the expatriates which have been evacuated and to whom they were being rented; determine the houses which have been occupied illegally; and determine all the families which are now homeless.

The decree stipulated that the committees should coordinate with the popular militia and the organization of the popular defense committees. The decree also stipulates that the committees should execute their duties as of 29 January 1986.

Salim Salih Visits Agriculture Ministry

GF041637 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] This morning Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee,made an inspection visit to the secretariat of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. He was received by brother Najib Hudayr and brother Nasir 'Amir, deputy ministers of agriculture and agrarian reform and directors of agricultural circles and institutions.

During his visit, he reviewed the damage caused by the coupist attempt led by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his intrigue gang, and which have turned the building of the Ministry of Agriculture into a base and den of conspiracy to physically liquidate the members and cadres of the party and the state leaders, and into a center to carry out sporadic shelling, destroy the state's institutions, hospitals, and the peaceful houses of the citizens.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad called on the leaders of the ministry, the struggling cadres, and the workers at the secretariat of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform to continue efforts to finish the maintenance of the ministry buildings — which were greatly damaged — and to rebuild what has been destroyed by the adventurous gang, which tried to bury and undermine the accomplishments achieved by our people through hard work. He expressed confidence that the strugglers of our party and people who announced adherence to the statement of the YSP Political Bureau and the joint leadership will work with high determination in all fields of work and production to rebuild what has been destroyed by the adventurous gang.

Brother Salim Salih Muhammad this morning also visited the institute of the late 'Abdallah Ba Dhib for scientific socialism. During the visit, he reviewed the damage caused by the bloody conspiracy engineered by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique. He met with the teachers and staff of the institute and gave the necessary directions to confront the effects of the conspiracy, to redouble efforts to conduct work in a regular manner in the institute and its branches, to take the required measurements to continue study in the institute and its branches, and to implement the duties of the educational party institutions for building and preparing the party's cadres and to arm them with the ideology of scientific socialism and the international proletariat so as to provide the party with cadres specialized in all party, political, economic, and mass fields.

AL-WATAN: 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il Paralyzed

GF051335 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] *AL-WATAN* has learned from its private sources in Aden that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, member of the YSP Political Bureau in the PDRY, is paralyzed and undergoing treatment in Masafi al-Burayqah Hospital. The sources added that Isma'il is unable to move or to perform his duties.

'Ali Nasir Sending Envoys to Socialist Countries

GF051248 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
5 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Addis Ababa — *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has sent envoys to a number of socialist countries with messages to their leaders, including the CSSR, GDR, and Bulgaria.

Riyad al-Ka'barri, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and secretary of the youth union, was sent to the GDR. 'Abdallah Salih al-Barr, member of the YSP Central Committee, was sent to the CSSR. 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau, was sent to Bulgaria; Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad visited Bulgaria 2 months before the recent events in the PDRY.

Meanwhile, it was decided that Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, member of the YSP Political Bureau, would leave for Moscow for the same purpose, but he is still in Addis Ababa where contacts are being conducted with Moscow to arrange for the visit. Dr 'Abdallah Bukayr, minister of health, arrived in Tunis on the first leg of an Arab tour to include Jordan, Morocco, and Iraq.

UAE Paper: 'Ali Nasir Supporter on Mediation

GF050843 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Feb (WAKH) — Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, PDRY minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, has revealed that there have been new efforts by the YAR to achieve a reconciliation between the conflicting parties in Aden.

In an interview published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Muhammad Sulayman Nasir said that YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has proposed to Aden to hold a plenum meeting of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee either in Sanaa or Addis Ababa to resolve the dispute by means of dialogue and the election of new leaders of the party and the government. He said that Moscow has been informed of the proposal and that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has accepted it. The other party in Aden, however, has not responded.

The PDRY official said that Ethiopian-Libyan-Yemeni efforts are currently being made to contain the conflict in Aden.

On the military situation in his country, he said that despite the fact that the opposition forces control Aden and some areas in the PDRY, they cannot continue to terrorize the citizens with tanks and continue to oppose their will, which supports legitimacy. He pointed out that clashes continued yesterday in Aden, Abyan, and Lahij Governorates, and Jabal Radfan.

The PDRY minister warned that the supporters of the legitimate aothorities would fight and would not accept the present situation and that most of the military leaders support chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

He admitted that the forces of the legitimate authorities have withdrawn from Zinjibar, capital of the Abyan Province, following intensive shelling, to spare the citizens further bloodshed and the losses resulting from indiscriminate shelling.

He rejected any concessions to the opposition and affirmed that a solution can only be achieved through the decisions of the democratic organizations within the YSP. Otherwise, the legitimate authorities will have no option but to continue popular resistance, which will spread to all parts of the PDRY.

He ascribed the reasons which compelled Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to leave Aden to electric power failure, the severance of telephone lines, and the desire of several Arab and Soviet leaders to speak with him after they received false reports he had been killed in the fighting.

UAE Paper: PDRY Information Minister Under Arrest
GF051255 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
5 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Addis Ababa — *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of information, was arrested at his house 10 days ago. He is currently in one of Aden's detention camps.

UAE Paper: 'Ali Nasir Loyalists Tortured
GF311258 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic
30 Jan 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] Sanaa — The Aden radio station which is loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has stated that four prominent YSP members — Hadi Ahmad Nasir, first secretary of the YSP organization in Aden; Lieutenant Colonel Salih Ahmad al-Bakhshi, chairman of the National Command of the People's Militia; unionist Sultan al-Dush, member of the YSP Central Committee; and poet Farid Barakat — have been subjected to brutal torture to force them to make so-called confessions against Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad claimed by the Aden radio that broadcasts in the name of the opposition forces.

The radio did not rule out the possibility that they have been liquidated since making the confessions.

Paper Says Israeli Planes Overfly PDRY Recently
GF042010 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
4 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Aden — Southern Yemeni sources pointed out that Israeli planes flew over Aden over the last few days. The sources said that the flying of unidentified planes was noticed at the beginning of the bloody clashes between the supporters of chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and those opposing him and that it was found out later that they were Israeli planes, even though some people first thought they were Soviet planes.

The Israel planes made three appearances in South Yemen airspace in one day. It was learned that no Yemeni planes were seen in the skies of the region at the time when the Israeli planes were flying in those skies.

SAUDI ARABIA

Government Condemns Israeli Downing of Libyan Jet
LD042059 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2020 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Feb (SPA) — The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has followed with extreme concern, reports about the flight and interception of a Libyan airliner, and its being forced to land in the occupied land.

This was stated by an official source in Saudi Arabia. The sources further said: While it expresses its condemnation and strong denounciation of these repeated Israeli aggressive practices against the fraternal Arab states, the government of the Kingdom at the same time calls on friendly peace-loving countries to act quickly to stop these practices, which could negate all the sincere efforts being made for peace and stability in the Arab region.

King Contacts Al-Asad
LD042247 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2215 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Feb (SPA) — His majesty King Fahd ibn Abd al-Aziz tonight had a telephone contact with his brother President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, in which he expressed his deep indignation at the act of Israeli piracy against the Libyan airliner on its way to Damascus with Syrian passengers on board, an act by the common enemy.

His majesty described the perfidious Israeli aggression against the freedom of navigation in Arab air space as a blatant violation of all international values, principles, and norms. His majesty has stressed to his brother, the Syrian president, that the government and people of Saudi Arabia stands on the side of Syria and the other fraternal states against these savage and rash practices. He has also congratulated his excellency over the safe return home of the Syrian citizens after this criminal, aggressive incident.

UAE

President Receives Message From 'Ali Nasir Muhammad
GF040948 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from His Excellency PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pertaining to the developments of the situation in his country.

The message was conveyed by Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, PDRY agriculture and agrarian reform minister, during an audience with his highness the president at Al-Bahr Palace.

The audience was attended by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, foreign Ministry under secretary, and His Excellency Khamis Rumaythi, director of his excellency the president's office.

YAR Envoy Denies Contacts With PDRY Opposition

GF041739 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Feb 4 (WAKH) — North Yemeni Ambassador to the UAE Muhammad Hatim al-Khawi today denied reports that his country was holding contacts with the opponents of the legitimate leadership in South Yemen.

In a statement to WAM, the ambassador said his country did not make any contacts with South Yemeni officials except those made during the recent period when the "legitimate leadership under President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad" was practising its duties." [quotation marks as received]

YAR

Government Condemns Israeli 'Air Piracy'

GF041846 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] An official spokesman has made the following statement:

The YAR Government fiercely denounces and condemns the air piracy carried out by the Zionist entity against a Libyan civil plane carrying brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Syrian Socialist Ba'th Party. It considers this act one of the terrorist practices which the Zionist entity is wont to carry out since being planted on Arab territories. The YAR Government considers this act one of the most dangerous acts of piracy and terrorism, which subjects civil aviation safety to danger, and calls on the international society represented by the United Nations to put an end to these terrorist acts, which are considered a violation of international laws, agreements, and norms. The Zionist entity should be punished.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Arrives in Sanaa

GF041859 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Brother Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in Sanaa tonight on a visit to our country as an envoy to brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

In a statement to SABA' news agency brother Tariq 'Aziz stated that during his visit he will meet with the brother officials and will discuss bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and developments in the current Arab situation.

He was received at the airport by Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the standing committee; a representative of presidential protocol; and 'Abd al-Husayn al-Rafa'i, Iraqi ambassador to Sanaa.

Further on Visit by SFRY's Vlajkovic, Dizdarevic

'Identity' of Views

NC041402 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] At the end of today's talks between Egypt and Yugoslavia, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the members of the two delegations discussed a number of economic, military, and technical matters. They emphasized the excellent state of their bilateral economic relations and their constant cooperation in all fields, highlighting the need to increase their trade. The protocols signed by Egyptian and Yugoslav companies were examined as well. The joint committee's activities in the areas of economics, science, and technology were studied, as was the importance of cooperation among Egypt, Yugoslavia, and India for the benefit of the nonaligned countries. The significant call for a meeting among these three countries also received attention.

The information minister added that the Egyptian and Yugoslav presidents stressed their identity of views on the Middle East problem, other issues affecting the Arab region, the Palestinian question, and the role of the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative. The Yugoslav president pointed to the close relations between the two nations and conveyed the SFRY State Presidency's appreciation of President Mubarak. He noted the importance of additional meetings at summit level.

International Affairs Discussed

AU041741 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Nebojs Jankovic report from Cairo]

[Text] The talks between Radovan Vlajkovic and Husni Mubarak, which ran for just over 2 hours, were very successful and comprehensive. Bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt was highly appraised, but some insufficiently exploited opportunities in the economic sphere were also jointly pointed out. As expected, the very exhaustive exchange of opinions embraced complicated international relations and especially the incendiary situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean region, which is fraught with danger.

President Mubarak informed Radovan Vlajkovic about the Egyptian view of the relations among the Arab countries and about the latest stage of the Middle East peace initiatives. The two sides have agreed that the Palestine question is the essence of the Middle East crisis and that therefore the crisis cannot be solved without the participation of the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people.

The Yugoslav side pointed out the need for greater unity among the Palestinians and the right of the PLO to determine by itself the directions of its activities to realize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The two presidents also exchanged opinions about the course of preparations for the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare. The opinion of the two sides that a great involvement of the nonaligned countries is needed in solving the Middle East and other crises was pointed out.

The two sides agreed that the accumulated economic problems should be tackled without delay, especially the problem of debts which hurt most the economies of the developing countries. Raif Dizdarevic and 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign ministers, will continue the exchange of views on international questions this evening.

Mubarak on Libya, Other Issues

NC041337 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today declared that there is no tension between Egypt and Libya. He added that as long as there are no operations, there will be no tension.

This came in a statement to reporters following his talks with SFRY President Radovan Vlajkovic at the Al-Qubbah Palace today. Asked about today's verdict by the Alexandria court against the four Libyans charged with attempting to assassinate [former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid] al-Bakkush, President Mubarak said that these people committed a crime on Egyptian soil and were subject to Egyptian laws. The judiciary in Egypt has a free hand and we do not interfere with it, he added. The president went on to say: We do not ask judges to reverse a verdict or to make a sentence more or less severe.

Asked to comment on the fact that Libya recently stopped its propaganda campaigns against Egypt, President Mubarak said: We do not want to attack anybody. Attacking someone is the easiest thing in the world. Using a radio station to defame a state is simple to do, but we have discarded such methods. If Libya has stopped its propaganda campaigns against Egypt, then we tell the Libyans thank you and we hope we can find the right way to solve problems without resorting to acts of terror or assassination.

To a question about the discussions between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who said that they had been suspended, President Mubarak emphasized that these discussions have not failed.

Asked about an interview for the French paper *LE MONDE*, which cited President Mubarak as saying that he had given Yasir 'Arafat until the end of January for the PLO to recognize Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the president replied: I gave no deadline to 'Arafat; don't pay attention to the false reports published abroad against Egypt.

Concerning Egypt's stand on Security Council Resolution 242, which 'Arafat has refused to recognize so far, the president said: We asked 'Arafat to find a suitable formula that recognizes this resolution and allows the Palestinians to exercise their right to self-determination. The president asked: Why fear the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people within the context of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement of 11 February 1985?

Asked if the PLO's agreement to recognize Resolution 242 should be made simultaneously with the acknowledgement of the right to self-determination, or if the recognition of the resolution should come first without any guarantee that the right to self-determination would be acknowledged, his excellency said: The PLO must prepare the formula it deems appropriate. We are not against their finding their own formula to allow them to recognize Resolution 242.

President Mubarak was asked about the 14 points on the arbitration of the Tabah issue. He replied: The Israeli Government says that these points are negotiable. We welcome this view, although we have our reservations, of course. Some points are constructive and others require discussion. We have invited the Israeli delegation to come to Cairo at any time.

President Mubarak said: This delegation is free to visit and talk about all these points. We are not trying to cut off the Tabah negotiations, as some U.S. media organs have claimed. Through negotiations, we seek to reach an acceptable formula for arbitration. We are not trying to stall the talks. On the contrary, we are very flexible and aim to move in the right direction. Whoever says that we are causing delays is prejudiced.

Asked about his talks with the Yugoslav president, Mubarak stated that he briefed the leader on the developments in the Middle East peace process. Mubarak said that the Yugoslav position on the issue completely agrees with ours. He added that both countries are founding members of the Nonaligned Movement and that Egypt works with Yugoslavia at conferences of nonaligned nations. Mubarak noted that Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will travel to Yugoslavia to return the visit by the Yugoslav foreign minister. 'Abd al-Majid's trip, Mubarak said, will be before the ministers' meeting in India in April, the meeting that will pave the way for the nonaligned summit in Zimbabwe.

Vlajkovic Interviewed

NC050506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Feb (MENA) — SFRY President Radovan Vlajkovic has praised Yugoslav-Egyptian relations. He stressed that these relations are steadily developing on the firm foundations laid down by Presidents Tito and 'Abd al-Nasir when the Nonaligned Movement was first established. He also praised President Husni Mubarak.

In a statement to be published in Wednesday's edition of the newspaper *AL-KHABR*, Vlajkovic said: I have been looking forward to meeting with President Husni Mubarak, whom we have always seen as an honest leader with constructive ideas and the sort of drive that inspires others with determination. It was imperative for us to discuss with him ways of expanding our bilateral relations.

Vlajkovic pointed out that the Middle East problem and the developments in the Mediterranean region head the list of subjects he will discuss with President Mubarak during his current visit to Egypt. He said that he will also discuss matters related to the 8th nonaligned summit conference and the activities of the nonaligned countries in the period leading up to the summit. He asserted that specific plans for joint cooperation between Egypt and the SFRY will be reviewed. These plans have been under discussion since the leaders of the two countries last met in Brioni in 1984.

Referring to the SFRY's position on the Middle East issue, Vlajkovic said: Our firm and principled stand is based on our conviction that we are struggling for a just cause. He reaffirmed the SFRY's view that peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved unless vital conditions are met, amongst which are Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied since 1967 and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to determine their future and establish an independent Palestinian state on their national soil.

Vlajkovic called on the Arab countries to play a significant role through joint action to create a more appropriate political climate for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East. All the parties concerned, including the PLO, should participate in this conference. He added that it is extremely important for the nonaligned countries to play a major role in the conference.

In response to a question on his expectations for the forthcoming nonaligned conference in Zimbabwe, Vlajkovic emphasized that the international situation is extremely serious. It requires action and efforts by the nonaligned countries on various crucial issues. Foremost among these are the questions of peace and security, the economic problems of the less developed countries, the resumption of dialogue between North and South, and the developing countries' foreign debts.

Vlajkovic welcomed the latest U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva, saying it was a positive step and should have a good effect on international relations.

Dizdarevic, 'Abd al-Majid Meet

NC042041 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 4 Feb (MENA) — Talks between Egypt and the SFRY at ministerial level were held at the Foreign Ministry this evening. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, headed the Egyptian delegation, while the Yugoslav side was led by SFRY Federal Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, who is accompanying the Yugoslav president on his visit to Egypt. To begin with, the two countries' foreign ministers met alone. They were later joined by members of the two delegations.

During the meeting, the two delegations made a full review of international issues of concern to both countries, including the situation in the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, and matters related to the Nonaligned Movement. They also discussed bilateral cooperation in light of the points agreed upon during the summit meeting, which was held today between President Husni Mubarak and SFRY President Radovan Vlajkovic.

After the meeting, which lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours, the SFRY federal foreign secretary stated that all issues concerning the Nonaligned Movement were discussed, as was the role that the Nonaligned Movement can play, particularly in the Middle East issue and the Iran-Iraq war.

Dizdarevic added: We examined in detail the role that the Nonaligned Movement can play in the Middle East issue. We also reviewed matters relating to preparations for the nonaligned summit conference scheduled to take place in Harare in the summer and for the nonaligned coordination bureau meeting due to be held in New Delhi in April. He pointed out that his talks with Dr 'Abd al-Majid fell within the context of the continuous dialogue and consultations between Egypt and the SFRY.

Dizdarevic went on to say that the Middle East issue is important and we must give it our utmost attention. Any solution of this problem must be comprehensive. Such a solution, he said, will have the effect of eradicating international terrorism. He noted that the talks also dealt with the Iran-Iraq war and the desperate and urgent necessity of finding a way to stop this tragic conflict between two nonaligned countries.

Dizdarevic went on to say that Egypt and the SFRY believe in the need to stimulate the Nonaligned Movement's role in solving the Middle East problem and the Iran-Iraq war.

Dizdarevic stated that this morning's talks between President Mubarak and SFRY President Vlajkovic had taken place in a friendly and amicable atmosphere, reflecting the nature of the relations between the two countries. These talks, he added, will strengthen bilateral cooperation in all fields. As a result of the meeting, indications are that political contacts will continue and that there will be further growth in bilateral economic ties.

Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stated that the talks had been extremely fruitful and useful. Both sides, he said, reviewed all issues relevant to the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference and questions that concern the Nonaligned Movement. He declared that the two countries' views are identical on all international questions and bilateral issues.

'Abd al-Majid said that he will visit Belgrade at the end of March as part of the established pattern of frequent consultations between the two countries, and as an expression of the nature of bilateral cooperation and friendship. He said that the talks also touched on the issue of international terrorism, which is something we pay great attention to. In this connection he referred to President Mibarak's initiative for the holding of an international conference under UN supervision to discuss terrorism. This initiative, he said, was very timely and the SFRY's attitude toward it is a positive one.

Foreign Ministers Talk

LD042207 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian
2100 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Following today's talks between Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and the Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, the two countries' foreign ministers, Raif Dizdarevic and 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, held talks this evening. Nebojsa Jankovic reports from Cairo:

[Jankovic] The international topics discussed by Radovan Vlajkovic and Husni Mubarak this morning were examined extensively this evening during the talks between the two countries' foreign ministers. Raif Dizdarevic and 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid focused their attention on the practical steps that should be taken in the course of the preparations for the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare. It was agreed that at the end of March, prior to the meeting of the coordinating committee in Delhi, Al-Majid will visit Yugoslavia.

According to the view shared by Dizdarevic and Al-Majid, the nonaligned countries should play a more decisive part in efforts to resolve world crises such as the crisis in the Near East and the Iraq-Iran war. To this end the so-called committee of eight should be reinstated.

The Egyptian foreign minister informed his Yugoslav counterpart about the Egyptian proposal for an international conference on terrorism. It was agreed that constant efforts are needed to eliminate the causes behind terrorism as well as international cooperation in the fight against terrorist acts regardless of the pretext under which they are committed. The topicality of this attitude was reiterated by Israel's latest act of air piracy, which was the focus of attention here this evening.

Raif Dizdarevic and Al-Majid covered the Palestinian issue as well. They reiterated the two countries' views, which, despite certain differences in approach to the issue, are very close particularly as regards the most important aspect of it, that is, that there can be no negotiations on the Middle East without the PLO and that the most suitable venue for the negotiations would be an international conference under UN auspices.

'Abd al-Majid Briefed on Jordanian-Palestinian Talks

NC051444 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Sa'id Kamal, assistant chief of the PLO's Political Department.

In a statement to our radio correspondent following the meeting, Kamal said that Yasir 'Arafat had asked him to convey a message to 'Abd al-Majid on the outcome of the intensive talks between King Husayn and 'Arafat. These talks focused on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and on a just settlement for the Palestinian issue, taking into account the right of the Palestinians to decide their own destiny. He added that the PLO wanted to brief President Mubarak and other Egyptian leaders on the outcome of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks because of Egypt's support for the agreement and the joint moves to attain the nationalist rights of the Palestinian people at this particular stage.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid voiced Egypt's support for the Jordanian-Palestinian efforts.

Delegations Gather for Talks on Tabah Issue

U.S. To Participate

NC041749 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1725 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text]Cairo, 4 Feb (MENA] — A new round of talks concerning the Tabah issue will be held at the Mena House Hotel in Giza governorate tomorrow, Wednesday. The talks, in which the United States is to participate, will center on the arrangements [musharatah] for arbitration.

The Egyptian delegation will be led by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, director of the legal department at the Foreign Ministry, while the Israeli side will be headed by Avraham Tamir, director of the Prime Minister's Office, and David Kimche, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry. The two Israeli officials will arrive in Cairo, together with their accompanying delegation, tomorrow morning, Wednesday.

George Sherman, counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Cairo, will head the American delegation to the talks.

Israeli Delegation Arrives

NC050936 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks arrived in Cairo from Tel Aviv this morning. The group, which is led by Avraham Tamir, director general of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office, will take part in the new round of talks that will begin later today. The members of the delegation were welcomed at the airport by Ambassador Nabih al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department and Egypt's chief representative at the talks.

David Kimche, director of the Israeli Foreign Minister's Office and a member of the Israeli delegation, said that both Egypt and Israel have agreed to arbitration on the Tabah issue. He added that this question will be discussed during the upcoming talks between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations. He went on to say: We will examine everything during these talks at one fell swoop, and we are looking forward to solving the pending problems between the two sides. He noted: We want to move forward, and we are certain this can be done during these talks.

On the interception of a Libyan civil aircraft by Israeli fighters, Kimche said: The plane and its passengers were held for a short while to determine if there were any terrorists aboard or if anyone was committing a crime [as received]. The plane and its passengers were released, and those aboard were well treated. That is what happened. Kimche emphasized that the incident will have absolutely no effect on the peace talks. He pointed out: This is true, for I believe that the Arab states would like to put a stop to terrorist operations, which are of no benefit to anyone. One must use all possible means to prevent terrorism, particularly when directed against innocent civilians.

'Unofficial' Talks Held

NC051333 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — The heads of the Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations held a 2-hour unofficial meeting at 1430 today in the Mena House Hotel. After the session, Ambassador Nabil al'Arabi, leader of the Egyptian delegation and head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department, said that its purpose was to organize the work that will be done during the new round of talks on the Tabah issue, which will open this afternoon and will center on the arbitration arrangements [musharatah] and articles. The three delegations are scheduled to meet officially at 1600 today.

MENA has learned that reports regarding the discussion of the 14 conditions contained in the Israeli decision on arbitration concern only the Israeli delegation. In no way do they concern the Egyptian delegation, which will concentrate on discussing the articles of arbitration at this session.

Defendants in Assassination Attempt Tried, Convicted

Trial of Four Begins

NC011849 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1725 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Alexandria, 1 Feb (MENA) — The Supreme State Security Criminal Court in Alexandria today began the trial of the four defendants accused of attempting to assassinate Libyan refugee 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush. The four on trial are: Saqr 'Abdallah, Yusuf Najm al-Din, Farahat al-Siddiq, and Muhriz 'Umar.

Some of the witnesses in the case gave their testimonies before the court today. The court has charged the defendants with six indictments, including contact with a foreign country, Libya, for the purpose of harming Egypt's political prestige and participation in a criminal deal with the objective of committing premeditated murder.

According to the bill of indictment, the defendants accepted money from a foreign country and used it for the purpose of carrying out an act harmful to Egypt's national interests. They also imported and carried explosives and firearms without a license and infiltrated the western borders of Egypt illegally. The court is scheduled to hear the testimonies of the remaining witnesses and the plea by the defense tomorrow, Sunday.

Prosecution Presents Case

NC031811 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpts] [no dateline as received] — The Supreme State Security Criminal Court of Alexandria continued its hearing of the public prosecution's case against the four Libyans accused of attempting to assassinate a number of political refugees in Egypt, including 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, Muhammad al-Muqariyaf, and others. Counselor Mustafa 'Uthman presided over the court.

The hearing began with a presentation of the public prosecution's case by chief prosecutor Counselor 'Abd al-Mawjud al-Barbari. Counselor al-Barbari said that Al-Qadhdhafi, disregarding the favors Egypt had done him, made repeated, albeit foiled, attempts to strike at his opponents, who had fled to Egypt because of its stability and security.

The prosecution added that the Libyan regime had frequently sent Libyan and foreign terrorists to Egypt with the specific aim of killing its Libyan opponents. This was despite the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi and his followers must be well aware that they cannot harm Egypt and its people, no matter how much they try to tamper with its security and stability. Al-Qadhdhafi will not realize his dreams.

The prosecutor wondered how a state like Libya could direct and devote its financial and organizational resources to killing Libyan citizens, whose only crime was to have run away from Al-Qadhdhafi's tyranny and injustice, from which they had greatly suffered.

The public prosecutor brought six charges against the four defendants: communicating with a foreign country, namely Libya, with the aim of harming Egypt's political standing; being accomplices in a criminal conspiracy to commit premeditated murders; plotting to kill Libyans opposed to the present regime in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, including 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqariyaf, and others; accepting and being in possession of funds from a foreign country with the aim of harming Egypt's national interests; being in possession of and importing explosives, namely, eight hand grenades, without a license; and being in possession of three automatic rifles, a machinegun, four pistols, four silencers, and a quantity of ammunition for use in the firearms, which were confiscated.

The indictment noted that the defendants, using a Toyota station wagon, were arrested on 6 November, having illegally entered Egypt via the western borders. The defendants admitted all six charges.

In presenting its case, the prosecution declared that the Libyan regime had made a previous attempt on the life of 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush. This attempt, which was carried out by foreigners, was foiled, although Al-Qadhdhafi had earlier announced that it had succeeded. Therefore, on this occasion he enlisted a number of Libyans, thinking that he would succeed without being discovered. His regime, however, committed a fatal mistake: The defendants came to Egypt carrying their identification cards, bearing their names and proving that they were working for Libyan intelligence.

The prosecution pointed out that, when the defendants were caught, they said that there was another Libyan terrorist group that would kill and liquidate the Libyan refugees. They also described the refugees as stray dogs, the expression used by Al-Qadhdhafi.

After the prosecution had presented its case, counsel for the defence began its submission. The hearing was then adjourned till tomorrow, Tuesday, when the verdict will be announced.

Life Sentences Levied

NC041047 Cairo MENA in English 1045 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Alexandria, Feb 4 (MENA) — The Higher State Security Court sentenced today four Libyans to penal servitude for life, on charge of trying to assassinate Libyan refugee 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, and other members of the Libyan opposition.

Other three Libyan defendants involved in the case received various sentences passed on them in absentia. They are all officers working with the security service in Libya. The first of them, 'Abd al-Salam al-Zayn, was sentenced to hard labour for fifteen years and a fine of dollars, 8,000. The others, 'Abd Allah al-Sunusi and Yunus Bilqasim, were sentenced to hard labour for ten years.

Explosives, weapons and ammunition seized with the four defendants who were caught before executing the assassination plan will be also confiscated in accordance with the court's verdict. The same goes for the bribe and the car seized with them. They will have as well to pay for the expenses and fees.

The court started considering the case on Saturday and levelled six charges against the seven defendants.

Trade Minister Leaves for Khartoum To Sign Protocol

NC050515 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Feb (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, left Cairo tonight for Khartoum on a 3-day visit to Sudan. In a predeparture statement, Abu 'Ali said that a protocol on trade exchange between Egypt and Sudan for 1986 will be signed during his visit. Ways to bolster trade and the economic relations between the two fraternal countries will also be discussed.

Soviet Komsomol Delegation Arrives on Visit

PM031335 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic
29 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "Komsomol Representatives in Cairo"]

[Text] The deputy chairman of the Soviet Youth League (the Komsomol) and the official in charge of Middle East Affairs in the organization [titles as published] arrived in Cairo yesterday in order to hold a number of meetings with progressive Egyptian youths.

The visit by the Soviet Youth League's representatives is in response to an invitation by the Union of Progressive Youth within the framework of exchanges between the two countries in order to discuss bilateral cooperation. The Union of Progressive Youth will give a reception at 7:30 this evening in honor of the Komsomol's representatives at the party's central headquarters.

An invitation to attend the reception has been sent to representatives of the Egyptian preparatory national committee and a number of youths from labor unions, professional unions, and the nationalist political forces.

Abu Ghazalah Visits 2d Field Army Command

PM311645 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 31 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Abu Ghazalah at 2d Army Headquarters in Ismailia: Use of Modern Technology to Reduce Training Expenses"]

[Text] Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, said that the Armed Forces observe the most up-to-date arms produced in the world and make every effort to obtain them and absorb them, or manufacture them. He said that Egypt has sent officers abroad to study the languages of the eastern countries from which we import arms, including China and other countries. Some 12,000 officers graduate annually from the Armed Forces language schools so that they can keep up with the latest developments in the field of armament, training, and contemporary military doctrine.

During a visit yesterday to the 2d Field Army command in Ismailia, Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that the Armed Forces are seeking to benefit from modern technology in order to reduce training expenses. This is done by obtaining "simulators" of military weapons used in the field which enables a 70 percent reduction of ammunition consumption and prolongs the life of equipment.

During his visit to the artillery simulator, which consists of a base fitted with precision military equipment connected to a computer and a display screen of the battlefield, he said that a single "B-M" shell costs about 770 Egyptian pounds. The number of shells used by one officer during a single training session would be between 20 and 30 shells. The artillery simulator can save a great deal in that the simulator enables the officer to train without using ammunition.

Major General 'Abd al-Mun'im Sa'id, Commander of the 2d Field Army, said that the artillery simulators enable the training of officers on various types of known ammunition, such as smoke bombs, flare bombs, and security bombs. They also enable firing at moving targets and the training of more than one officer at a time.

After visiting the artillery simulators, the language school, and the library, Marshal abu Ghazalah met with commanders and officers of the 2d Field Army. The meeting was attended by 2d Field Army Commander Maj Gen 'Abd al-Mun'im Sa'id, Training Corps Director Major General Tahsin Shanan, Organization and Administration Director Major General Safiy al-Din Abu Shinaf, Supply and Logistics Director Major General Yasin Taha, and senior Armed Forces officers.

EGPC Maintains Crude Oil Selling Prices

NC011817 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA) — MENA has learned that the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation [EGPC] decided this evening to maintain the selling prices that were set for Egyptian crude oil in the second half of January. Hammad Ayyub, the EGPC deputy chairman for foreign trade affairs, said that the committee in charge of specifying Egyptian oil prices will convene to announce new prices in light of the changes that are expected to emerge on the world oil market within the next few days.

The selling prices for Egyptian oil during the second half of January were set at $22.70 per barrel for Gulf of Suez and Ra's al-Bahhar crude oil; $21.50 per barrel for the Bala'im crude oil; $21.30 per barrel for Ra's Badran crude oil; and $19.70 per barrel for Ra's Gharib crude oil.

RCC Spokesman Reacts to Libyan Plane Interception

JN041851 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1818 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Brothers: Zionist warplanes have forced a Libyan Airlines plane to land at a military airport near Haifa in occupied Palestine. It was reported that the Zionist enemy authorities interrogated the passengers of the plane before allowing it to leave the airport. A spokesman of the Revolution Command Council has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Day after day and in one action after another, Israel is tangibly proving to the world in general and to all Arabs without exception its arrogance and highhandedness and its contempt of all international norms and rules. Israel's cowardly, criminal act against the Libyan plane and its passengers will not be the last act if Arabs and the world do not react to Israeli actions in a measure commensurate with these heinous criminal acts.

Arabs are called on to prepare themselves before it is too late. Thus, the majority of the Arab nation's sons (?realize) that complacency toward external aggression, regardless of its kind or form, will lead to contempt of this nation and its sons and will end in more aggression against this nation and further violation of its security, honor, and sovereignty.

Mere denunciation is not enough. We are not calling for nervous reaction but for an Arab reaction of soldiarity on bases which would prevent foreigners from despising Arabs and would enable Arabs to retaliate against aggression to their security, land, and interests.

Tariq 'Aziz Leaves on Visit to Sanaa

JN041920 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, headed for Sanaa today leading a delegation on a visit to the YAR which will last for several days. The delegation accompanying the foreign minister consists of Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

15 Publicly Executed for Car Bomb Attacks

NC041847 Paris AFP in English 1831 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, Feb 4 (AFP) — Eleven Iraqis and four Iranians have been publicly executed for planning car bomb attacks in Iraq, the head of Iraq's security services, 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, said here today. He did not say when the executions took place, but said all 15 were on the same day before residents of an unspecified town.

Mr Al-Majid said in an interview with the *ALIF-BA'* review that the 15 had helped four Syrian-trained saboteurs enter Iraq with large quantities of explosives. He said that they opened fire on security forces who tried to arrest them, killing two. The official said the group had been uncovered thanks to intelligence from "friends" in Syria, acknowledging for the first time that Iraqi intelligence had informers inside Syria.

Iraq has accused both Syria and Iran of being behind bomb attacks here during the past three years against public buildings, including radio and television stations.

Assembly Speaker on USSR Ties, War With Iran

PM311429 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 25 Jan 86 pp 10,11

[Interview with Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Sa'dun Hammadi by Ibrahim al-Barjawi in Abghdad; date not given]

[Excerpt] *AL-TADAMUN*: Let us begin our discussion with the most recent events. What in your opinion is the reason for President Saddam Husayn's sudden current visit to Moscow? What is the state of relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union now? (During this interview President Saddam Husayn was in Moscow.)

Hammadi: Our relations with the Soviet Union are long-term and firm relations, not only in the political field but also in the economic, cultural, and military fields. The state of war has prevented holding high-level talks between the two states. It has been a long time since the last meeting between the Iraqi and Soviet heads of state. And since there is now a new leadership that is unlike any other leadership, an enlightened leadership facing many tasks, it is useful and necessary for a summit to be held in order to carry on with the tradition that we follow with this friendly state. It is also necessary to get acquainted with the new Soviet leadership. Although I am not there, I am certain that the meeting will discuss economic, cultural, and military matters as well as all matters concerning both countries as we used to in the past.

AL-TADAMUN: International news reports say that Soviet weapons were found with the Iranians during the war and that the source of these arms is either Syria or Libya. How can this be explained in light of Iraqi-Soviet relations and the good ties of friendship between Baghdad and Moscow, as well as between Moscow and Damascus and Tripoli?

Hammadi: The fact that the Iranians have Soviet weapons that came to them from Syria and Libya is something to be expected and is an actual fact. For this reason we have discussed the matter with Soviet officials. They categorically assured us that they know nothing about it and they disapprove of the infiltration of these arms from Syria and Libya to Iran.

AL-TADAMUN: What progress has been made in the efforts by the committee for clearing the Arab air, which was set up by the recent Casablanca summit, with regard to Iraq's relations with Syria and Libya? What is your opinion of the committee's efforts with regard to Syrian-Jordanian reconciliation and the effect of this on Iraqi-Jordanian relations?

Hammadi: One meeting was held on the [Syrian-Iraqi] borders on a non-political level in order to discuss relations with Syria.

The two sides have expressed their desire to discuss these relations and find ways to normalize them. However, the two sides disagreed on other issues. The meeting neither succeeded nor failed. The two sides agreed to meet a second time but so far this has not happened. With regard to Libya, there was one session of talks held in Morocco which dealt with bilateral relations and the complaints of one party against the other. There was a rapprochement of views on certain matters while other matters remained pending. The Libyan delegation said it had no authority to sign the statement on the results of the talks and the two sides agreed to hold a second meeting after the Libyan delegation consulted with its government. I do not think that there is anything new in this regard. As for Jordanian-Syrian relations, they have made greater progress than in the case of Iraqi-Syrian or Iraqi-Libyan relations. We have no objection to what is happening between Jordan and Syria and informed the Jordanian Government that it has our blessing in its effort to promote its relations with any Arab country. We cannot predict what effect these relations will have on the Syrian regime's attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war. But I hope that these relations will positively influence the Syrian regime so that it will revise its calculations regarding this war.

AL-TADAMUN: Iraqi Defense Minister General Khayrallah said in a statement to the press that the attitude of the Arabs toward Iraq in its war with the Persians is not up to the desired level. He did not mean Syria and Libya because he had already said that their attitude was treacherous. What is your opinion on this and how do you view relations between Iraq and the GCC countries and, consequently, between these countries and Iran, particularly following the recent GCC summit and Saudi Arabia's move toward Iran?

Hammadi: We all know Syria's and Libya's attitudes toward this war. The attitude of the rest of the countries varied but was not lacking a desire for cooperation with Iraq. But if you ask me if this cooperation and backing is at the desired level, I would say no. This is because the desired level is that which is dictated not only by pan-Arab ties but also by all the Arab League covenants and the Arab Joint Defense Pact. Our relations with the GCC countries are close and fraternal. The Iranian move toward Saudi Arabia was a cunning one; it has been encouraged by Syria and Libya. Its aim is to drive a wedge between the GCC countries and Iraq. We have learned that Iran's attempts have failed and that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom refused to develop bilateral relations before discussing the question of ending the war.

AL-TADAMUN: Iraqi officials said that the Iraqi Army's current target in its war with Iran is to destroy its economy. How do you evaluate this target and what are the reasons for it?

Hammadi: I believe that it means the ability to paralyze Iran's oil export capability, because Iran's oil is a major source of hard currency by which Iran can purchase weapons and prolong the war. The Iranian oil industry will be the target of Iraq's military effort. We will do all we can to destroy this industry and prevent Iran from exporting its oil abroad if it does not agree to holding peace talks in order to settle the pending problems between the two countries. This is something natural, since in times of war efforts must be concentrated on paralyzing the enemy's strength. Our enemy's strength does not lie in his military strength, whose limits have become known and whose weaknesses have been exposed. It can never achieve an absolute military against Iraq within such limits. Therefore, Iran's ability to continue the war stems from its ability to export oil and not from the effectiveness of its forces. These forces are materially and morally broken.

AL-TADAMUN: Will Iraq's relations with the PLO be affected by any deterioration in the PLO's relations with Jordan?

Hammadi: No. Our support for the PLO is firm and constant because it is a legitimate organization struggling for the Palestinian people's human rights. I do not think that our relations or the relations of any Arab country with the PLO should be affected. The PLO should remain distant from the effect of inter-Arab relations.

Communique on 3 Feb Ganaveh Raid, Other Actions

JN041806 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Communique No 2,105 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 February 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Relying on their absolute faith in their just cause and their sound way of life, the Iraqis are deriving ever new determination to continue their jihad.

The following is a roundup of our operations for yesterday evening and today:

1. At 1830 [1530 GMT] yesterday, a group of our daring aircraft carried out another bold, destructive raid against the Ganaveh oil pipeline intersection in order to fan the flames there, increase the destruction, and further deepen the frustration and misery of the Khomeyniites. Having implemented their duties with their well-known accuracy and skill, our planes returned to the homeland.

2. Expressing their ability to inflict punishment on the Khomeyniite henchmen, our formations shelled enemy positions opposite our forces in the operational sectors, dropping balls of fire on them from their artillery and other weapons. They inflicted the following confirmed losses:

a. In the III Army Corps sector east of al-Basrah, our forces destroyed two firing positions, killing those manning them. They also destroyed one infantry position, killing those manning it. One mortar emplacement was destroyed and those manning it were either killed or wounded. Two enemy men were killed and one ammunition dump and one infantry position were destroyed.

b. In the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, one tower was completely destroyed. One ammunition dump, two infantry positions, and two rafts were also destroyed.

c. In the VII Army Corps sector, two heavy machinegun positions were destroyed and those manning them were killed. One enemy soldier was killed and one bulldozer and one vehicle were destroyed.

d. In the I Army Corps northern sector, our forces killed or wounded 15 enemy soldiers and destroyed 1 vehicle.

e. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, three enemy soldiers were killed and four were wounded. An enemy ambulance was seen evacuating them. One ammunition dump was destroyed.

f. In the V Army Corps northern sector, one observation post was destroyed and those manning it were killed.

3. Escaping the tyranny of the Khomeyniite clique, new groups of Rianian civilians sought refuge with our forces. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

4. The forces of the clique of evil and aggression shelled Biyarah and the suburbs of Mandali and Al-Qurnah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 February 1986

King Husayn Phones Al-Asad on Airline 'Piracy'

JN041819 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] This evening His Majesty King Husayn contacted President Hafiz al-Asad by telephone and denounced the Israeli aggression on an Arab civilian plane which exposed civilian aviation in the region to danger. His majesty called the operation an act of piracy.

His majesty conveyed to President al-Asad Jordan's support for fraternal Syria in its stand on this aggression. His Majesty also instructed the government to take all possible measures to support fraternal Syria's stand in international forums and to expose Israel's measures in the region — measures which are regarded as a link in a series of systematic acts of international terrorism.

Foreign Minister's Condemnation

JN041845 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has stated that Jordan strongly condemns Israel's interception today of a Libyan civilian plane carrying a number of Syrian personalities in international airspace near the island of Cyprus and forcing it to land at an Isaeli military base. The foreign minister added that this is not the first time Israel violated international laws, charters, and norms, encroached on states' sovereignty, and endangered civilians' safety.

The foreign minister said that Jordan considers this serious operation an act of air piracy and a new link in the chain of organized international terrorism. He also said that Jordan urges the international community in general and Israel's friends in particular to shoulder their responsibilities in forcing Israel to stop frequent acts of piracy violating countries' security and sovereignty and to respect international laws.

The Foreign Ministry has issued urgent instructions to Jordan's UN permanent representative to support and back the Syrian request to immediately convene the UN Security Council to discuss this criminal Israeli aggression and any possible grave consequences.

The foreign minister met this evening with ambassadors of the five permanent countries of The UN Security Council and informed them of Jordan's stand on and condemnation of this Israeli terrorist act which constitutes a direct threat to world and regional security. He asked them to convey Jrodan's stand to their governments.

Contacts With Syria Under Way for Al-Asad Visit

JN031253 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources say that President Hafiz al-Asad will visit Jordan shortly at the invitation of King Husayn in order to hold comprehensive talks and coordinate Syrian and Jordanian stands with regard to the latest developments in the Middle East arena. The expected summit will be preceded by Syrian-Jordanian contacts at a high level to prepare for this summit.

King Husayn had addressed an official invitation to President al-Asad in Novemebr to visit Jordan. That invitation was conveyed by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. President al-Asad and King Husayn also met late December in Damascus. That meeting reinforced the rapprochement between the two countries that began late last summer.

The forthcoming summit is expected to result in more coordination between Syria and Jordan, especially after the failure of the current peace efforts, toward which the Syrian leadership showed great reservations.

It has been observed that official Syrian sources have refrained from commenting on the Jordanian-Palestinian talks that took place in Amman last week. Damascus opposes the 11 February 1985 Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which constitutes the basis for joint action by Jordan and the PLO. This agreement, which is now almost 1 year old, is passing through a difficult phase that might prompt the Jordanian and Palestinian sides to shelve it due to the stumbling of the common policy resulting from this agreement. The freezing of the Amman agreement might also facilitate the reconciliation process between the PLO and Syria to which Palestinian and Arab sources have referred recently.

Furthermore, the failure of the current U.S. diplomatic efforts to make Israel show a minimum of political flexibility in order to convene an international conference on the Middle East will have repercussions on the forthcoming Syrian-Jordanian summit, which will endeavor to formulate a new concept for future Arab political action in the region.

Al-Jumayyil Asks Chamber To Discuss Accord

NC041415 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 4 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni received an oral message from President Amin al-Jumayyil today. The message was conveyed by judge Joseph Juraysati, the director general of the Presidential Palace, who visited Speaker al-Husayni at Mansur Palace [parliament building] today. The meeting ended at 1400. Judge Juraysati said afterward that he had conveyed the message but declined to reveal the contents, saying it was the privilege of the speaker, who could answer the journalists' queries.

Speaker al-Husayni explained that Juraysati had conveyed the president's request for the Chamber of Deputies to discuss the Damascus accord. Al-Husayni mentioned several constitutional articles to explain how the Chamber could discuss the agreement. He indicated that there are constitutional requirements that have to be met. For example, he said, a new government can be formed. It then asks parliament for a vote of confidence on the basis of its sponsorship of the accord. The government can then submit the accord as a bill. Another alternative is for 10 deputies to submit the accord for discussion in an ordinary session, not an extraordinary one.

Sham'un Discusses Relations With Syria

NC041314 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received former President Camille Sham'un at B'abda Palace this morning. After his meeting with the president, Sham'un said he felt quite reassured. He noted that he found the president in a state that inspired confidence, and that this applied both to his steady nerves and to his understanding of all matters affecting Lebanon's present and future.

Sham'un added: One more thing; when I spoke about Lebanese politicians visiting Damascus, I was not referring to the Maronite deputies in particular. I meant everyone who is constantly going off to Damascus. They talk about Lebanon's destiny in a way that makes those near and far, Lebanese or foreign, believe that Syria decides Lebanon's future. That is not true; the Lebanese people will do it. Lebanon is part of the Arab League and a founding member of the United Nations.

We have not forgotten that the war in Lebanon began and spread when Syrian forces intervened in 1975, 1976, and 1977. They made Al-Ashrafiyah and the surrounding area the targets of a heavy bombardment in 1978 and 1981. They also shelled Zahlah in 1981. We will never forget any of these incidents. Nevertheless, and I say it for the umpteenth time: I do not oppose the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Syria. However, this agreement must be negotiated and concluded by the two governments in accordance with well-known international guidelines and in a way that safeguards the sovereignty, dignity, and equality of both states.

As for the tripartite accord, it was reached by people who carry arms; no more, no less. The vast majority of the Lebanese people did not have a say in it. Indeed, the vast majority only found out about it through the newspapers. The Lebanese Government was faced with a fait accompli and was asked to accept an agreement it did not negotiate.

Therefore, I say once again that we are prepared to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation with our Syrian brothers provided official negotiations are held between the two governments and the agreement is approved by the relevant constitutional authorities. I want to make it clear that I support any such accord covering friendship and cooperation if it is based on principles that are in line with the Constitution and protect Lebanon's sovereignty, dignity, and vital interests.

When asked if efforts are being made to set up a meeting between him and former Presidents Franjiyah and Hilu, Sham'un replied: I have no idea. All I know is that contacts have been made regarding demands for the president's resignation. According to my information, which is up-to-date, both of them are standing by their positions. Former President Hilu still rejects the idea of having the president resign, while former President Franjiyah still believes he should leave office. As for me, I refuse to even discuss the idea of the president's resignation.

Answering another question, Sham'un noted: Reforms are internal matters. I am against the appointment of deputies, for that would not be constitutional reform but constitutional sabotage. He said: Is the campaign against the Maronites part of the constitutional reform? It is constitutional sabotage. Every community, big or small, must obtain its rights and feel secure. What more do they want? A change in the president's powers? Who among us would agree to have the president become like a desert mirage? What sort of country has that kind of president?

UN Asked To Investigate Israeli Land Annexation

NC042141 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Lebanon has decided to ask UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to send a fact-finding mission to southern Lebanon, following reports that Israel has annexed Lebanese territory. Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources have stated that they sent a cable today to Lebanon's permanent delegation to the United Nations, asking Perez de Cuellar to send a fact-finding committee to investigate Israel's annexation of Lebanese territory in the south.

Interception of Libyan Plane Condemned as 'Piracy'

NC042137 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The National Union Front parties have condemned the Israeli act of piracy. In a statement issued today, they said that by intercepting a Libyan plane carrying a number of Arab and Lebanese leaders, foremost among whom was the struggling comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, and forcing it to land in an enemy airport, the Israeli enemy has committed what is considered to be an act of international piracy. The statement condemned the U.S. Administration and its terrorist President Reagan, who gave orders for the operation to his Zionist proteges. The statement called upon all national forces in Lebanon and in the Arab nation generally to unite and confront this challenge in every way, in order to defeat it and foil the aims of the renewed U.S. attack.

Hizballah Calls For 'Wiping Out' Maronites

NC050725 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Hizballah has said it rejects attempts to overthrow the president, but supports the waging of a decisive battle against the entire regime. Hizballah believes that the Lebanese crisis can be solved only by wiping out the Maronites as a political force. In another development, the south remains the principal issue of the Lebanese crisis. Ja'farite Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan met yesterday with delegations from the Islamic Group and the Amal Movement in the south. Mufti Qabalan called on those who cling to their land and those in charge of security to prevent parasites from using liberated areas to fire missiles into the occupied territories. Mufti Qabalan added that such actions serve Israel, and not the causes of resistance and liberation. Continuing, Mufti Qabalan noted: Those who want to fight Israel must move inside the occupied territories. The use of liberated land to attack Israel hurts all of us.

Amal, Palestinians Exchange Fire in Sabra Camp

NC042105 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2045 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Tension between Amal Movement gunmen and the Palestinians in Sabra camp is high. The two sides are exchanging fire, using medium-caliber weapons. Amal gunmen have blocked the entrances to the camp with mobile barriers. In Burj al-Barajinah, the situation between Amal gunmen and the Palestinians has calmed down following a limited clash in which automatic weapons and rockets were used.

Iranian 'Cells' Reported in Al-Biqa' Area

NC041344 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC) of Iran, has said that there are Iranian cells affiliated to the IRGC in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' that support religious organizations. He added that these cells include military ideology experts and that the presence of these cells does not constitute an embarrassment for Syria.

Further Fighting Between Israeli, Resistance Forces

NC042034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The National Resistance Front issued the following statement this evening. A group known as the martyrs of the destruction of agent Lahd's radio station attacked an Israeli enemy patrol near Shab'a, in the Hasbayya district, at dawn today with automatic weapons and rockets. During the 30-minute attack, our valiant comrades were able to inflict heavy losses on the Israeli occupation forces. Enemy reinforcements arrived from the Al-'Urqub heights, near the Lebanese-Syrian border, and clashed with the attacking group. Heroes Kamal al-Hujayri and 'Umar al-Firdi were martyred during this fighting. The resistance statement promised the martyrs to continue the struggle until the last inch of the homeland was liberated.

2 Killed in Attack

NC041313 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Members of the Lebanese National Resistance launched an attack at dawn today against a post held by the occupation forces on the outskirts of Shab'a, in the eastern sector. Rockets and machineguns were employed in the assault. After 15 minutes of fighting, they were able to wound a number of enemy soldiers. Two members of the resistance were reportedly martyred.

Israeli, Resistance Operations

NC041550 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] According to sources in the port of Sidon, an Israeli gunboat today intercepted a cargo ship that was on its way to the port and subjected it to a thorough inspection. In another development, occupation and Lahd forces continued to direct sniper fire at the Jarju'-'Arab Salim-Humin al-Fawqa road. Meanwhile, most crossing points giving access to the so-called security belt are still closed by the enemy forces. In response to Israeli practices, the National Resistance has attacked an enemy position in Jabal Basil. Three 107-mm shells were fired at the post, which was directly hit. Smoke was seen rising from the post. Resistance men detonated a device this morning under an occupation patrol that was traveling along Marun al-Ra's road, in the central sector. The damage inflicted on the patrol was not known. The explosion was followed by a combing operation in the area.

Israeli Planes, Gunboats Conduct Intensive Patrols

NC042040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes conducted intensive flights over the western and central sectors of the south after 2000 today. Israeli gunboats have also been conducting intensive patrols off Tyre. This situation has necessitated a high state of alert. One Israeli gunboat drew close to an Amal Movement post opposite Al-Zahrani at 1430 today. Amal members manning the post opened fire at the vessel.

Plane Crisis Provokes Call for UN Meeting

JN041722 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' summoned the ambassadors of the five UN Security Council permanent member-states accredited in Damascus this afternoon and asked them to inform their governments that two Israeli warplanes at 1301 today intercepted a private Libyan plane which was traveling from Tripoli, Libya, to Damascus carrying a Syrian political delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The interception of the Libyan plane took place in international airspace between Cyprus and Syria. This was asserted by the captain of the plane himself in his contacts with ground stations. Two minutes later, that is at 1303 ,contact with the plane was cut off.

The foreign minister added that Syria holds Israel fully responsible for this air piracy, which is considered a flagrant violation of international law and a serious threat to international air navigation. The foreign minister told the ambassadors of the five countries that Syria requested an immediate meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss this grave incident and to take immediate measures to investigate the fate of the plane, its passengers, and crew,and to guarantee their safety and return, as well to take effective measures to put an end to Israel's acts of terrorist air piracy.

The foreign minister has sent the following letter to the UN secretary general:

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general. I would like to inform you of the act of air piracy which was perpetrated by two Israeli warplanes in international airspace over the Mediterranean Sea against a private Libyan plane carrying a Syrian official political delegation on its way back from an official visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

At 0854 world time [As heard] this morning, 4 February 1986, the private Libyan plane G-2, registered under No. 5-A, DDR, call LN-77 [numbers and letters as heard] left Tripoli International Airport carrying a Syrian official political delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

While flying in international airspace over the Mediterranean Sea btween Cypriot and Syrian airspace, the plane's pilot came over the international channel at 1101 [as heard] and said that two Israeli warplanes are intercepting him and asking him to accompany them. Two minutes later, that is, at 1303 , contact with the plane was cut off.

While conveying this information to you, I would like to draw your attention to this terrorist incident which is against the security and safety of civilian flights in international airspace and to the dire consequences which may arise from it. I ask that necessary steps and meausures be taken to discover the fate of the named plane and the fate of its passengers and crew and to ensure their safety. I ask that the UN Security Council president and memebrs be informed of this act, which is considered a flagrant violation of international law and international agreements which ensure the freedom and safety of international aviation.

While waiting for your measures in this regard, I would like this letter to be distributed as a UN General Assembly document in accordance with Article 129.

Signed, Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic

The foreign minister has also sent a similar letter to the secretary general of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

De Cuellar Meets Emissary

JN041950 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] In New York, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar received Dr Diya' al-Din al-Fattal, Syria's permanent UN representative, this afternoon following the Zionist air piracy against a civilian Libyan plane. He also received a message from Al-Fattal on the incident.

AFP quotes a UN spokesman as saying that Perez de Cuellar views the interception of the Libyan plane as a highly grave incident. Al-Fattal will also meet with Marcin Adubri, UN Security Council president, for the same purpose.

Al-Ahmar on Plane's Interception

JN042147 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2122 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The hijacked plane, which was coming from the Libyan Jamahiriyah and which was carrying Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and his delegation landed at Damascus International Airport at [1830 GMT] today, where Comrade al-Ahmar made the following statement:

At 1300 today while returning from a visit to the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah at the head of a Ba'th Party delegation, and while we were passengers on board a civilian passenger plane of the Libyan Airlines, our plane, which was flying in international airspace over the Mediterranean Sea, was intercepted by four [as heard] Israeli warplanes and was forced to land in the occupied territory in a new terrorist act of piracy by Israel, a racist state, established on piracy and terrorism and which is not ashamed of claiming that it fights terrorism while in fact it practices it openly and in more than one area of the world.

While capable of closing off the airspace to every civilian aircraft which heads for Israel, Syria will not resort to such lowly, terrorist schemes. We will consider suitable means of responding to this heinous crime which the gangs of evil and aggression committed today.

We have met this cowardly act with contempt and disdain, because such acts will only increase our strength and our determination to adhere to our rights and to work for the restoration of our occupied territories and deter the continuous Zionist aggression on our land and Arab nation.

Anti-Israeli Actions Possible

HK050112 Hong Kong AFP in English
0031 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus, Feb 5 (AFP) — Syria threatened reprisals against Israel Tuesday[4 Feb] after Israeli fighters forced down a Libyan executive jet carrying Syrian politicans.

"We will strike back against this crime and give a lesson which the perpetrators will not soon forget," said General Hikmat Shehabi, the army chief of staff, adding that Syria would choose the time and place and the "appropriate methods."

Vice-President Abdel Halim Khaddam, saying that "this aggression will not remain unpunished," warned that there could be "unfortunate consequences" to what he called an Israeli attempt to control Middle Eastern air space.

Abdullah Ahmar, deputy secretary-general of Syria's ruling Baath Party, the senior official aboard the plane, said his country would find a way to retaliate against "this treacherous act by the Zionist cliques."

He said that Syria was capable at any time of interdicting any plane headed toward Israel, adding that so far Syria had never adopted such a "vile" tactic.

All three officials said they considered the incident — in which Israel said it forced down a plane believed to be carrying Palestinian terrorist leaders — a flagrant violation of international rules, "even between belligerents."

At the same time, the U.N. Security Council in New York decided at Syria's request to hold an immediate session to consider the incident.

Leaders Contact Al-Asad

JN050614 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Last night President Hafiz al-Asad received a telephone call from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution in Libya, during which he emphasized Libya's stand with Syria in one trench against the Israeli air piracy and in the face of the Israeli aggression in general. He also expressed Libya's full support for Syria in this regard.

President Hafiz al-Asad also received a telephone call from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia last night. The king stressed Saudi Arabia's full solidarity with Syria and said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stands with all its capabilities on the side of Syria in confronting the Israeli acts of piracy as well as the aggressive acts that are planned and carried out by the Israeli enemy.

The president also received a telephone call from Jordanian King Husayn during which he strongly denounced and condemned the air piracy carried out by the Israeli aircraft against an Arab airliner carrying Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and his delegation. He stressed that Jordan will back Syria's efforts in international forums against this act of piracy.

Lebanon Events Lead Al-Asad To Delay Jordan Trip

GF050917 Doha QNA in Arabic
0830 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Feb (QNA) — Press reports said here today that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has postponed a visit to Jordan which had been scheduled for the next few days.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* today quoted Jordanian sources as saying that the postponement of the visit was due to developments in Beirut and the issue of the Lebanese tripartitie agreement.

Earlier press reports said that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad would visit Jordan at the end of this week to return the visit made by King Husayn of Jordan at the end of December 1985.

Reportage on Forced Landing of Libyan Plane, Reaction

Terrorists Believed To Be Aboard

TA041925 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, reports that the Libyan plane was intercepted at 1310 [1110 GMT] this afternoon, when it was at a distance of 70 miles off Larnaca, Cyprus. Our Arab affairs correspondent, Ehud Ya'ari, says the suspicion in Israel apparently was that this plane was flying several terrorists who participated in the Al-Qadhdhafi-initiated conference in Tripoli over the last few days for a discussion of attacks against U.S. targets. Our military correspondent, Moshe Shlonsky, reports on the interception of the Libyan plane:

The Libyan executive plane, of the Gulfstream type, left Tripoli at 0900 [0700 GMT] this morning for Damascus. There were six passengers and three crewmen on board the plane. When the plane was at a distance of 90-minutes of flight from Damascus, near Cyprus, it was intercepted by fighter planes. It landed at a military base in northern Israel at 1300 [1100 GMT]. According to foreign sources, it was believed in Israel that one of the terrorist leaders who participated in the Tripoli emergency conference was on the plane. Reference could be to Ahmad Jibril, George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, and Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] who have permanent residence in Damascus.

Following an hour long check, it transpired that the plane had seven Syrian and two Lebanese passengers. The plane was allowed to take off at 1830 [1630 GMT].

Military sources say today that this operation is part of the antiterror war which contiues everywhere and with all means. Terrorists who act contrary to international law should not be allowed to find refuge behind this law when it suits them. Today's operation should be viewed just like the Tunis one or the forced landing of the Iraqi plane in northern israel in November 1973. Even if there is a problem with international law, the military sources say, the antiterror was should be continued.

Peres, Rabin, Levi Made Decision

TA050517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres, Defense Minister Rabin, and Chief of Staff Levi made the decision to intercept the Libyan plane. According to the Voice of Israel's military correspondent, they expected to capture leaders of Palestinian terrorist groups. Military sources say the operation was not raised in yesterday's meeting of the Inner Cabinet. Apparently there was an error in intelligence, and the defense establishment is disappointed by the failure. Some defense sources expressed concern that the operation will bring pressure on Israel, and pointed out the risks it involved.

Rabin Calls for 'Daring'

TA051123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yithzaq Rabin says Israel must show daring and act unorthodoxly in its war on terrorism, even if the target is not always attained, as was the case yesterday. Mr Rabin said the war against terrorism is not conducted on the basis of retaliation after attacks:

[Begin Rabin recording] We must show daring, even if we do not always attain all our objectives — and yesterday we did not attain all our objectives, perhaps not even part of them. [end recording]

Yitzhaq Rabin accused the Arab countries of continuing to finance international terrorism, and of granting the terrorists political asylum, training grounds, and diplomatic assistance. Rabin said there are European countries who do not fight terrorism and who distinguish between good and bad terrorists. The defense minister made these remarks during a tour in the north.

Knesset Members React

TA041822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Hayim Kaufman, the head of the coalition [Likud Knesset member] has issued an announcement in which he protested that the government has not taken advantage of the interception of the Libyan plane in order to pressure Syria into checking the fate of the four IDF soldiers missing from the Lebanese war. He said that the Syrians are notorious for numerous ruthless acts and we should therefore allow ourselves to use pressure.

HADASH MK Me'ir Wilner said that the interception of the plane is a grave act of piracy and a provocation which will lead to escalation.

Mati Peled of the Progressive List for Peace said this is state terrorism which mocks Israel's remarks against terror.

HADASH Submits No-Confidence Motion

TA051032 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The HADASH faction in the Knesset has submitted a motion of no-confidence in the government over the interception of the Libyan plane. HADASH says that this was a dangerous terrorist move which could cause the situation in the region to deteriorate. Our correspondent, Tzvi Yisra'eli, reports that the motion will be debated next week.

Levi Calls Interception 'Failure'

TA051252 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1242 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, says today that the interception of the Libyan plane was a failure. Our real test is whether we succeed, and when we fail we must admit as much. The chief of staff made these remarks in a talk with soldiers at an IDF post. Lt Gen Levi emphasized that the process was okay, but the results were not what we wanted to achieve. He added that the interception of the plane is an example of an operation that we wanted to and did carry out, but it was not successful. Rather, as said, it proved a failure.

Shamir on Plane, Shcharanskiy

TA041800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that, for the time being, there is no authoritative confirmation of the report about the upcoming release of prisoner of Zion Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. Mr Shamir was speaking to the Zionist Executive Committee meeting in Jerusalem. He also referred to the hijacking [as heard] of the plane from Libya, the interception of the plane from Libya, and our correspondent, Avraham Ben-Melekh, has a report from there.

[Ben-Melekh] Well, I would like to actually begin with the affair of the Libyan pline. In reply to questions by some of the Zionist Executive Committee representatives, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the interception of the plane is one of the measures we have to take to defend our security and the justification for this is the fact that Libya is a center of international terrorism.

[Begin Shamir recording] We know that Libya is a center of international terrorism and the Libyan Government is helping the terrorist organizations to carry out terrorist actions against Israel, against Israelis, and against Jews. And when we receive reports about such a danger, Israel is entitled to take measures to prevent acts of murder and sabotage. [end recording]

[Ben-Melekh] On the Scharanskiy affair, the vice prime minister said: Israel is not at present involved in any of the matters that are being reported about the release of the famous prisoner. Mr Shamir said that to this minute we have no official confirmation that the release is truly to be expected in the near future.

[Begin Shamir recording] I must say, on this point, that we do not yet have any authoritative confirmation of the reports about the upcoming release of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy. The exodus of every Jew from the Soviet diaspora and his immigration to Israel is a cause for celebration and Shchranskiy's arrival, that obstinate fighter for his Judaism and his link to Eretz Yisra'el — if he really does arrive, it will be a great celebration for us all. [end recording]

[Ben-Melekh] Yitzhaq Shamir expressed gratitude to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his secretary of state, George Shultz, and members of the U.S. Senate, for their help in the fight for the Jews of the Soviet Union. Shamir also thanked the Americans for their support for Israel, for the veto they imposed in the United Nations on the resolution condemning Israel for the Temple Mount affair. He also spoke about the peaceful relations with Egypt and other matters, but the main interest, of course, was aimed at his remarks about the Libyan plane and Anatoliy Scharanskiy's expected release.

Morning Press Reaction

TA050722 Jeruslaem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *DAVAR* writes that what should be said on the interception of the Libyan executive plane by the Israeli Air Force yesterday is that war has its own rules. It is true that this is not the first time that Israel has intercepted a plane on the assumption that it was carrying key terrorist figures, and been proved wrong. One such case even ended in tragedy. This time the plane was carrying Syrian politicians, and although they were representatives of the enemy, not a hair on their heads was touched and, following an examination, all were allowed to reach their destination peacefully, which was the right thing to do. All those who want to fight the plague of terrorism — and there are many besides Israel — must display understanding for the motives behind the interception and appreciation for the release of the plane, its passengers, and crew.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that the interception was a failure which was based on a mistaken assumption. Had any Palestinian political leaders been caught on the plane that was intercepted, the local response would have perhaps been one of groans. Our standing within the international community, however, would have been worse. But even as things stand now, our relations with Egypt and the United States will suffer as a result of the incident. Our image as a law-loving country will be damaged, as will the sincerity of Labor Party leaders who want to reach understanding with the Arab and Palestinian world. These are the immediate results of the erroneous political decision. Added to this, the paper writes, is the practical blunder. This time, too, will one of the main decisionmakers in the defense establishment not be forced to pay the penalty for this adventurous decision?

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Commentary

TA051006 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 9

[Commentary by military commentator Ron Ben-Yishay: "The Missing Factor: Luck"]

[Text] Effective war on terrorism requires that three conditions exist: international cooperation; operational daring and willingness to act in an unpredictable manner; good and timely intelligence to pinpoint and pave the way for a strike at the centers of terrorism and its perpetrators.

In yesterday's interception of the Libyan plane, the absence of a fourth component was felt: luck. Whoever is familiar with special operations knows how much any small disruption, every unforeseen, trivial detail, can transform a great success into an abysmal failure.

It is difficult to know, at the present time, what caused the operation to fail. The most common cause in such cases is that the terrorist leaders who were supposed to be on the plane changed their plans at the last minute. They do so as a matter of course — and even publicly say as much — because they know that the Israeli and American intelligence services are following their moves. It is likely that after the interception of the Egyptian plane which carried the *Achille Lauro* hijackers, the terrorist are more careful than ever.

It is also possible that the intelligence information was incorrect. More than once in the past, operations against terrorism failed for this reason. The great majority of these failures, as well as several impressive successes, remain shrouded in secrecy, either because no contact was made or because the attacked party and the perpetrators chose not to publicize the attack in the media.

The interception of the Libyan plane was done with the approval of the political echelon in Israel with the full knowledge that even if it succeeded, it would embroil Israel in the international arena. The damage of such an embroilment was weighed against the advantage of receiving high-quality intelligence information and of scoring an operational success. If the decision was taken to intercept the plane, this means that the chances for success outweighed the risk involved.

There is also no doubt today, following the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* and Abu Nidal's attack in the Rome and Vienna airports, that international public opinion is more amicable toward Israeli operations which, in the past, would have met sharp denunciations. This does not mean that the UN Security Council will not denounce Israel for yesterday's action. The denunciation is almost a sure bet. However, it will have no additional, more painful results in our relations with European countries, as was the case, for example, following the bombing of the terrorist headquarters in Tunis.

Among the possible unpleasant ramifications of the interception of the Libyan plane we must take into consideration the possibility of revenge on the part of Al-Qadhdhafi. Many Israeli vessels sail the Mediterranean and the air routes to Israel are in some places within the range of his planes. All these give Al-Qadhdhafi ample opportunity and targets for retaliation.

At the same time, Al-qadhdhafi knows very well that any attack along the sea or air routes to and from Israel might give Israel and the United States the long-awaited opportunity to strike a painful and deadly blow at Libya. Such a strike might very well undo his regime. Most Western experts believe that his madness notwithstanding, Al-Qadhdhafi calculates his moves very carefully, and therefore it is doubtful that he will difectly retaliate against the interception in a way that will disrupt the balance of power in the Mediterranean basin.

The unknown is the Syrian reaction. It is likely that the Americans will try to temper the Syrian reaction, but one cannot rule out the possibility that the Syrians will advance surface-to-air missiles into Lebanon and might even fire at our planes, in addition to trying to bring about denunciations of Israel in the international arena.

In terms of the fight against terrorism, the unsuccessful interception must not be viewed as a total waste. It is true that the terrorist leaders have not been caught, but again they were made to understand that Israeli intelligence and the IDF are close on their heels, even when they are in Libya. The efforts they must invest in hiding and dodging, as well as the restrictions on their movements between Arab states, make the planning, preparation, and perpetration of new terror attacks very difficult.

The very fact that Israel is willing to operate unorthodoxly is a deterrent against terrorism. This is why the IDF does not consider yesterday's action a "blunder," but rather part of a broad and variegated framework of efforts — some more and some less successful — which constitute the war against terrorism.

Peres on Talks With Jordan, Palestinian Desires

TA041825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Speaking to reporters while touring Sha'ar Henegev in the south today, Prime Minister Peres stressed the ball is now clearly in Jordan's court. He said that if the Jordanians decided to go to the talks together with a Palestinian delegation, they would be surprised at the extent of Palestinian support for such a move.

[Begin Peres recording] Nobody can really build anything on the word, the promise, even the commitment of 'Arafat. I believe the king is the one that has to make now a decision, so, I mean, we can be responsible for the process on the Israeli side. I am convinced that if the choice before the Palestinians will be a solution without the PLO or the PLO without a solution, they will prefer a solution. They are sick and tired of the evasiveness of the PLO, the postponements, of the lack of decision, of the militancy, of the terror. They are the ones really to suffer. [end recording]

On Shcharanskiy Release, Tabah

TA041215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1140 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today reacted to the news about Anatoliy Shcharanskiy's impending release. He said he would be happy when Shcharanskiy arrives in Israel — that is, that he will be happy when the time comes.

The prime minister noted this morning that the delegation of ministerial directors will leave for Cairo with a proposed text for the question that is at the core of the arbitration over Tabah. He said the Israeli proposal is close to the American one. Mr Peres made these remarks during a tour of the Sha'ar Hanegev Regional Council. Our correspondent, Mikha'el Miro, talked to him.

[Begin recording] [Miro] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, sir, this morning's Cabinet session was very brief. Why?

[Peres] There was no need for a lengthy session, and it is doubtful whether a session was necessary at all. However, some of my colleagues asked for it and I thought it would be right to hold one. In fact, the Cabinet was supposed to discuss one real problem and that is the formulation of the question which must be at the core of the arbitration or what is called in French a compromis [word in French]. There was a U.S. proposal; we consulted our experts and came up with our own proposal which, in my opinion, is not far from the U.S. proposal. The departing delegation has been given that question and I hope it will return with an answer.

[Miro] What are your expectations of the delegation's trip?

[Peres] My first expectation is to reach an agreement about the wording of the main question of the arbitration and to start working on the framework of the so-called basket agreement which, as may be recalled, includes normalization of relations, the return of the ambassador, and determining the status of Tabah once the arbiters issue their verdict.

[Miro] Mr Prime Minister, let me stop and ask you about economic matters. Price control on additional items will be lifted this week. Does this denote any change in the policy of price stabilization?

[Peres] No, this is definitely according to plan. We feel that the market is stable and that the price controls on several items may be lifted without risking an inflationary outbreak. All the experts have been telling us that there is no latent inflation at this time. We are discussing thousands of items but as we do not want industries to collapse, we are taking each case individually — its effect on the economy on the one hand, and on the stability of our currency and the survivability of the pertinent industries on the other.

[Miro] Sir, this morning the Histadrut staged sanctions in view of the impending renewal of the wage agreements. What sort of a solution do you envisage upon the renewal of the agreements?

[Peres] There is no doubt that we must enter negotiations with the Histadrut about the wage agreements. I hope that the Histadrut will be on our side; after all, we are all in the same boat. [end recording]

Rabin Comments on Jordan Valley Incident

TA041740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The defense minister believes that the Jordanian Army Command did not know of the initiative of the soldier who crossed the Jordan River and attacked an IDF patrol near Mehola, but it is possible that Jordanian soldiers from the position near the crossing point knew of it. Mr Rabin was speaking in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

In answer to a question by Knesset member [MK] Yosi Sarid, he said that he is not pleased with the erection of the fence around the shops located opposite Bet Hadassah in Hebron. In his opinion, [Jewish] settlement there does not contribute to security. However, the coalition agreement is binding on him, and as the number of settlers increases, so does the need to protect them.

MK Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer said during the discussion in the committee that the leadership of the IDF General Staff has increased in size and this is a bad example at a time of budget cuts. The defense minister replied that the number of majors general has increased indeed, but that by the end of the year three of them will have resigned and the status quo ante will be reestablished.

Criticizes Hebron Security Precautions

TA042020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The defense minister has said the security measures the IDF has established around Bet Hadassah in Hebron contravene the instructions of the Ministry of Justice, to prevent harm to the neighboring Arab residents.

Our correspondent, Tzvi Yisre'eli, reports that in reply to a question, Minister Rabin disclosed that the State Attorney's Office has determined that those in charge of security in Hebron should see to it that the new security precautions that are aimed at safeguarding the settlers in Bet Hadassah should not be a disturbance, nor should they cause the Arab residents any damage. Minister Rabin admitted that what is happening around Bet Hadassah does not fit in with the demands of the State Attorney's Office.

Directors General Team Leaves for Cairo Talks

TA050829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Just prior to the departure of the directors general delegation to Cairo, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said that if the Egyptians agree to discuss all the problems, negotiations will be held. In his opinion, there is no reason for the interception of the Libyan plane to affect the talks with the Egyptians, because it was an action taken in order to fight terrorism.

The delegation that left this morning for Cairo comprises 10 officials, headed by Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office. Dov Si'on represents the Defense Ministry in the delegation. In addition, four jurists who are experts on international law left for Cairo. Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni joined the delegation.

Radio: White House in Touch With Avital Shcharanskiy

TA041115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpt] More unconfirmed details of the East-West prisoner swap have emerged in Jerusalem. A Voice of Israel reporter says Anatoliy Shcharanskiy is expected to be handed over to the Americans in Berlin when the exchange takes place. It is not clear whether he will then conitnue directly on to Israel or go by way of the United States. More details from Seve Weizman:

Senior officials in Bonn and Washington say the trade is definitely on, and only the timing remains uncertain. One official said the exchange will probably take place next week in Berlin. Government sources here in Jerusalem agree about the place but think the deal could go through within the next 3 or 4 days.

Reports speak of 12 spies in Western jails being traded for an unspecified number of prisoners being held by the Soviets, among them Anatoliy Shcharanskiy.

The White House has reportedly been in touch with Shcharanskiy's wife, Avital, as well as Prime Minister Peres and Foreign Minister Shamir, and told them that Shcharanskiy will be included in the trade. As with every other aspect of this affair, there is no official confirmation on this.

IDF Refuses Comment on NEWSWEEK Report

TA040838 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Feb 86 p 2

[Excerpts] The IDF spokesman yesterday refused to deny a *NEWSWEEK* report that U.S. Sixth Fleet jets have been practising precision attacks in the Negev for more than three months.

Speaking to defence reporters in Tel Aviv, IDF spokesman Tat-Aluf [Brig Gen] Efrayim Lapid said last night that Israel was obligaged — militarily and politically — not to divulge any information relating to startegic cooperation with the U.S.

AL-FAJR Says U.S. Insincere in Peace Efforts

TA050608 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 1 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The American Peace — Rejected, Rejected, Rejected"]

[Text] All evidence to date indicates that the United States is not at all interested in seeking a peaceful, just, and durable solution to the Middle East crisis. At a time when many of the world's countries are fully aware that any solution to the region's crisis cannot be crowned with justice and perpetuity as long as it is not based on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the PLO's active participation in any negotiations aimed at achieving the desired solution, we find the United States in a daze and continuing to disregard this reality. The least that can be said about this position is that it is blindly biased toward one of the parties to the conflict in the region.

The difficulties surrounding the Palestinian-Jordanian talks, which began in Amman last Sunday, are a direct and overt result of the negative stance adopted by the United States regarding the facts of the conflict in the region. Most prominent among these are two interrelated facts, as follows:

1. The Palestinian people have legitimate rights granted to them by international conventions and mores, the most basic of which is the right to self-determination free of any form of bargaining or embezzlement.

2. The PLO, as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, has the full right to participate in any talks at any international forum or conference held to seek a solid-based, lasting peace for the entire region.

In light of these two facts, as well as other facts of the conflict, it can be stated that asking the PLO to recognize Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 before it has secured recognition of the two abovementioned facts resembles [illegible]re than anything else, writing on water. This unu[illegible] dem[illegible] also the best proof of U.S. insincerity about es[illegible]shing peace in the region.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister

LD031721 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, today received at the presidential palace Mr Javad Larijani, the deputy foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who conveyed to the president of the Republic a message from 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

President Chadli Bendjedid also received today Mr Michel Rocard, member of the Managing Committee of the French Socialist Party.

The two audiences were attended by Abdelkader Kaci, director of the International Affairs and Cooperation Department at the Presidency.

Further on Uruguayan Foreign Minister's Visit

Talks Resume With Ibrahimi

LD041722 Algiers APS in English 1336 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Algiers,4/2/86 (APS) — Algero-Uruguayan talks resumed today here between Foreign Minister Dr. Taleb Ibrahimi and Uruguay's External Relations Minister Enrique V. Iglesias.

Dr Ibrahimi appraised his Uruguay's counterpart of the National Charter enrichment process and the speeding up of the socio-economic development of the country.

The two ministers also surveyed the situation prevailing in the Maghreb and examined the critical economic situation in Africa.

Received by Bendjedid

LD042008 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid today received Uruguay Foreign Affairs Minister Enrique Iglesias. Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, who was present at this morning's meeting, later resumed his talks with the Uruguyan foreign affairs minister.

The talks started yesterday and dealt mainly with an exchange of information on Latin America and Africa. Within this context, the political and economic issues facing the two continents, with particular emphasis on central America and southern Africa were discussed.

The economic situations in Latin America and Africa, their foreign debts and the worsening raw materials markets situation were thoroughly examined.

LIBYA

Al-Turayki Sends Message to UN on Interception

LD050925 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0724 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli 5 Feb (JANA) — Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, today sent a message to Mr Javier de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, the text of which follows:

Your Excellency, Javier Perez de Cuellar, the secretary general of the United Nation:

Today, 4 February 1986, the Zionist entity, with the help and collosion of the United States, carried out a terrorist aggression, when the Zionist warplane intercepted a Libyan Arab Airways civilian airplane and forced it to land at a military airport inside occupied Palestine. The interception of this airplane took place while it was flying in international airspace and following the air route agreed upon internationally on a trip between Tripoli and Damascus. The plane was carrying an official Syrian delegation.

The air piracy carried out by the Zionist enemy has become a constant in the policy carried out overtly by the United States and its ally the Zionist entity. It has become irrefutable proof to be added to the incident of the Egyptian airliner hijacked by the U.S. warplanes and forced to land in southern Italy.

The U.S. naval units stationed opposite the Libyan shores in the Mediterranean, which have taken part in provocative maneuvers against the Jamahiriyah, have played a major role in this act. They provided all the data about the Libyan civilian airplane to the Zionist enemy, which enabled it to determine the plane's position, intercept it, and force it to land in occupied Palestine, in the same way that units of the U.S. 6th Fleet provided the warplanes of the Zionist enemy data and facilities enabling it to carry out the aggression against Tunisia in September 1985.

The countries and the people of the Mediterranean have become a target for the overt and flagrant policy of official terrorism carried out by the United States and its ally in the region, the Zionist entity. These countries must shoulder the responsibility of driving away the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean since its danger to the security and the peacefulness of this region has been confirmed.

If the international community tolerates such terrorist acts, which endanger the safety of civil aviation, and does not impose any deterrent sanctions against them, it should expect others to reciprocate. This will, therefore, give the right to any country to pursue any civilian airplane in international airspace and our world will become a jungle.

Considering the dangerous situation created by the Zionist entity's terrorist act of piracy, with the direct help of the United States, against the Libyan civilian airplane, and the threat of such an act on the security and safety of civil aviation in international airspace, we thought to inform you about it. This is so that you can take the necessary measures, granted you by the UN Charter. At the same time, I ask you to inform the president and the members of the UN Security Council about this act, which should be considered a flagrant violation of the international laws, agreements, and treaties that guarantee the freedom and safety of international navigation. I also request that this message be distributed as an official document of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly.

Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, has sent a similar message to the secretary general of the Arab League, the ICO secretary general, the OAU secretary general, the chairman of nonaligned countries, and the ICAO.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Briefs Foreign Envoys

From Arab Countries

LD051445 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this morning summoned the Arab ambassadors to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and briefed them on the Zionist air piracy against the small Arab Libyan civilian passenger plane that was on a private flight from Tripoli to Damascus.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stressed that this act of air piracy took place as a result of coordination between the Zionists and the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, which had supplied the Zionists with full information about the flight. This enabled the Zionist aircraft to carry out this act of air piracy. This act is considered to be a violation of all international conventions and agreements that guarantee the safety of air travel.

The Arab ambassadors have underlined that this criminal act is aimed at making the Mediterranean zone a U.S.-Zionist lake. This requires a new stand of inter-Arab solidarity. Now that it has been confirmed that the United States is Israel and Israel is the United States, and that what had happened was an implementation of the strategic alliance between them.

Security Council Members

LD051453 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this morning summoned separately the ambassadors of Security Council member -states accredited to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They were briefed on the Zionist air piracy against the Arab Libyan civilian passenger airplane that was on a routine flight from Tripoli to Damascus.

The bureau emphasized that this act constituted a violation of all international laws, conventions, and norms that guaranteed the security and safety of civil aviation. This is a matter requiring international measures against these acts of aggression and their condemnation.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison called on the international community to condemn these acts in order to preserve the safety of the Mediterranean zone. The bureau stressed that failing the adoption of deterrent measures, states [not specified] would take adequate measures to face up to this air piracy.

From Socialist Countries

LD051530 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Last night the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison summoned the ambassadors of the socialist states accredited to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriayh. The envoys were briefed on the air piracy undertaken by Zionist aircraft, in collusion with the United States, against a small civilian Gulfstream airplane belonging to the Arab Libyan Airlines. This airplane was forced to land in occupied Palestine.

The committee stressed that this act was a form of state terrorism and a violation of all international conventions, laws, and measures guaranteeing the safety of civil aviation. This confirms that the United States is not interested in international peace or in the safety of air travel.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison briefed the ambassadors of socialist states on the fact that this act, which took place in collusion with the United States, represented another stage in the aggressive terroristic acts carried out against Libya following the decision on economic sanctions and the U.S. provocations and threats against the Arab Libyan people.

It underlined that the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean, had out of the U.S.-Zionist strategic alliance, given information to the Zionist air pirates about the flight of the airplane, a matter that confirms the U.S. aggressive practices in the Mediterranean that threaten security and peace in this region. This requires that such acts of aggression be confronted.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stressed that if deterrent sanctions are not taken against these acts of aggression, any state would have the right to retaliate in kind. This would threaten the safety of civil aviation and make air flights absolutely unsafe. Civilian airplanes would then be pursued by states.

The bureau asked the ambassadors to convey this to their respective governments. The ambassadors voiced their countries' condemnations of this act of aggression which is considered to be a flagrant violation of all international laws and conventions.

They declared that their respective people stood with the Arab Libyan people in its courageous confrontaiton of all U.S. provocations and threats that endanger the security and safety of the Mediterranean area, as well as international peace.

The ambassadors pointed out that U.S. collusion with the Zionist entity confirmed that real terrorism was that practiced by the United States against the freedom, security, and safety of people.

From European Countries

LD051532 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this afternoon summoned the ambassadors of the European states accredited to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and briefed them on the act of piracy perpetrated by the Zionist aircraft, with the help of the U.S. fleet, against the Libyan Arab civil passenger airplane.

The bureau stressed that this act was considered a grave threat to peace in the Mediterranean zone and a flagrant violation of all international laws and standards which secure the safety of civil aviation. This matter requires serious international action to prevent such acts which are regarded as aggression and piracy against a Libyan Arab civil passenger airplane.

The bureau said that failing an urgent measure against these acts, other states would have the right to undertake the same action in defense of their security and safety of their civil aviation.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison told the European ambassadors that Zionism would not have undertaken such an act without the support and backing that America had given and continues to give to Zionism through the strategic alliance agreement between them. The bureau urged states of the world to take an effective international measure against this piracy in order to insure the safety of civil navigation and to make the Mediterranean zone a zone of security and peace.

Tripoli Commentary on Israeli Plane Interception

Confirms Threat to Arab Nation

LD042300 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Thus the barbarous Zionists present a new proof that their presence in Palestine is the danger that threatens the destruction and annihilation of the Arab nation; thus a new proof emerges that the barbarous Zionists are the only element of terrorism in this region; thus becomes clear the credibility of the firm and basic attitude which confirms that this region will not know peace and stability unless the Zionist existence is destroyed forever. It becomes very clear, even to those who have capitulated and who scream day in and day out about the possibility of coexistence with the Zionists, that the conflict with the barbarous Zionists is one of existence in the sense that the barbarous Zionist invaders want to annihilate the Arab nation and destroy the whole Arab existence.

Perhaps those who had accused the Arabs of exaggeration in evaluating the danger the Zionist existence constitutes, perhaps they will excuse the Arabs for this determination and insistence on rejecting all the solutions which strive to consecrate the existence of the Zionists in our Arab land — solutions which bet on the possibility of coexistence between the Arabs and the barbarous Zionists — after this new barbarous Zionist piracy. Perhaps after this new Zionist act of piracy, those who caw day in and day out with their calls for what they call peace with the Zionists will abandon those illusions and look at the cause and conflict from the basic angle, away from the illusions, fantasy, and losing bets.

Intercepting civilian airlines and forcing them to land in the place dictated by the pirates is a method that was drawn up and used before by the United States. This same method is the one used against a Libyan Arab airliner as Zionist warplanes took off from U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean after the United States had provided the necessary information on the civilian airliner's flight.

This is playing with fire because it is not only the Americans and the Zionists who are capable of intercepting aircraft, and it is not only the Americans and the Zionists who have military aircraft capable of intercepting passenger aircraft in the skies of the region. It is not only the Americans and the Zionists who can monitor the movements of civilian aircraft. If the Americans and the Zionists want to open this door, then others are capable of retaliating and of getting involved in this challenge. Then, not a single line of communication will be safe. What does the United States call this Zionist act of piracy? In the U.S. view, this act of piracy is not an act of terrorism because the Zionist war of annihilation against the Arabs, in the U.S. imperialist logic, is not terrorism. But, according to U.S. imperialist logic, the resistance put up by the Arabs and the defense by the Arabs of their very existence is terrorism. Would the United States keep silent if a Zionist airliner was subjected to what the Arab airliner was subjected to at the hands of the Zionists?

But what can be expected from the United States which is actually a partner in the crime, in view of the fact that one of its most senior officials stated after the Zionist raid deep in the Arab world, that the United States was proud of the Zionist deeds in the region? This new Zionist piracy is an opportunity for those who wager on illusory capitulationist solutions to totally abandon such illusions, otherwise they will pay the price of their capitulationist policy, as the traitor Al-Sadat did. As for the world, which heard the news about the Zionist act of piracy, we only ask that it realizes who the terrorist is and who is responsible for dragging the region and the world toward hell. We have innumerable [word indistinct] and we have not forgotten the martyrs of the civilian airliner destroyed by the missiles from Zionist warplanes in 1973. If the Zionists justify their piracy by saying that they are pursuing this or that Arab, we have the full right to pursue the barbarous Zionist killers who have committed bloody massacres against our Arab people, from the Dayr Yasin massacre to Sabra and Shatila, passing through hundreds of other massacres over the last 40 years. We have the right to pursue them over our occupied land, in any place in the world, and by any means of transport, whether in a plane, a car, or a ship.

Here they are, the Americans and the Zionists, with this new piracy, confirming that either we the Arabs exist in our land or the Zionists exist; there is no compromise. The United States, which uses its veto at the Security Council to serve Zionist terror, will this time oppose any draft resolution condemning this Zionist piracy. The Zionists could have committed this means and dirty crime only because they enjoy the U.S. cover and are certain that the U.S. terrorist administration will veto any resolution condemning the Zionist piracy. Therefore, we the Arabs should rely on ourselves and capabilities. These are the better method for repulsing and avenging the Zionist and imperialist invaders. The United States can use the veto to prevent a condemnation of the Zionists, but it does not have the veto to protect the Zionists from revenge in the battlefield.

Shows 'Real Terrorists'

LD050118 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpt] In reference to the act of air piracy carried out by the Zionist terrorists yesterday, the JANA political commentator said:

Thus, it once again becomes clear to the entire world who the real terrorists are, who do not give weight to international charters, custom, and laws with their interception of a civilian airliner in international airspace, hijacking it and forcing it with warplanes to land at their military airfield. It again becomes very clear through this criminal terrorist action that the Zionist terrorists are the number one terrorist entity and that they constitute a terrorist camp that must be eliminated totally. The entire world must work for the removal of that terrorist existence.

This criminal act undoubtedly confirms anew the terrorist alliance between the racist Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the U.S. Government, which suffers from megalomania. This is because the same U.S. naval pieces that had failed to terrorize the Libyan Arab people resorted to a vile method by providing the Zionist air pirates with full data on the civilian airliner's course.

The act of piracy carried out yesterday against the Libyan airlines and the previous incidents confirm two facts: first, that the Zionist entity is a terrorist racist entity that relies upon the method and logic of terrorism, and it is outside the frame of legitmacy because of this. It is linked with international reality only by the law of supporting the force opposed to the people's freedom. Second, that this entity works in complete coordination with U.S. imperialism which confirms the relationship of the Zionist bond and the Americans.

Pan-Arab Command Issues Closing Statement

LD041758 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Statement issued by the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces at its closing session in Tripoli on 4 February — read by announcer]

[Text] The Pan-Arab Command for leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab homeland today ended its second meeting, which began the day before yesterday. The meeting was opened by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Pan-Arab Command for leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab homeland, in Tripoli. At the final session the following statement was read:

At the invitation of the commander in chief of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces and leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, brother struggler Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces met in the Socialist People Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 2 to 4 February 1986. It held several sessions and studied all the political developments and changes through which the Arab homeland is now passing during the escalation of the imperialist-Zionist racist attack against the Arab nation and its revolutionary forces, particularly the American aggressive threats against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It also studied the ways of escalating the struggle-confrontation by the Arab Revolutionary Forces and activating and enhancing the bodies and committees stemming from the Pan-Arab Command to bolster its revolutionary role in confronting the imperialist and Zionist plans and projects, and serve the aims and aspirations of the Arab nation and the issues of liberation and progress everywhere.

The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces adopted a series of significant resolutions at various level, we point out some of them:

The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces highly values the courageous and decisive stand of the Libyan Arab masses and the Great 1 September Revolution under the leadership of the brother struggler Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in facing the U.S. hostile threats, which has amassed its military forces and fleets and declared economic war against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. If the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriyah is aimed at its pan-Arab stand and against the 1 September Revolution with its principled policy regarding issues of national liberation, especially the Palestine issue, this aggression constitutes aggression against the entire Arab nation, all its revolutionary forces, its objectives, and what it holds sacred. The Arab solidarity campaign with the Jamahiriyah, especially the popular campaign inside and outside all Arab countries, has confirmed the pan-Arab scope of the battle and deepened the joint pan-Arab direction. It also confirmed the international support of all liberation forces in the world for the Jamahiriyah's steadfastness, the (?extent) of international solidarity that is hostile to imperialism, and the respect enjoyed by the Jamahiriyah from progressive forces in our time.

The results of the confrontation confirmed that muscle-flexing, threats of hostility, and organizing provocations will not terrorize people, and that the defeat of imperialism is possible, and inevitable.

The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces affirms its determined stand in one trench with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and with the Great 1 September Revolution and with its leader, the brother struggler Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in facing U.S. provocations, threats of hostility, and the piratic military, economic, and financial measures adopted by the U.S. Administration. The command has decided on a comprehensive popular pan-Arab reply to the U.S. and Zionist attack at all levels — political, economic, military, and security — and to consolidate the policy of striking against

U.S. interests in the region and the world. It has decided to boycott U.S. goods, products, and companies and to urge all Arab governments and institutions to withdraw their assets from U.S. banks and define a decisive stand vis-a-vis these governments and institutions. The command has also decided to amass popular and military resources to participate in the fight against U.S. aggression and set the earth on fire under the feet of the U.S. colonialists and their allies everywhere in the world including the United States if they dare to attack the Jamahiriyah or any Arab country. Whoever lights a fire will be smouldered by its flame. The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces expresses its pride in the pan-Arab role of the Syrian Arab state under the leadership of the struggler president, Hafiz al-Asad, in facing up to the imperialist-Zionist scheme which is aimed at imposing capitulatory and liquidatory solutions on the Arab nation. The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces affirms its support for Syria's steadfastness which is shouldering the main responsibility of pan-Arab confrontation with the Zionist entity, which is linked with U.S. imperialism by strategic ties. The main element is to confront capitulation plans and the revisionist policy that is squandering the pan-Arab rights of our nation, especially the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. It stresses solidarity with revolutionary Syria under the leader of the struggler president, Hafiz al-Asad, in facing up to aggression and capitulation plans and supporting the Lebanese people's struggle for the liberation of their territory, regaining their unity, and asserting their Arab identity and democratic development.

The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces values highly the heroic steadfastness of the Arab masses in occupied Palestine and its rising military, political, and mass struggle under the leadership of patriotic units in confronting the Zionist occupier, the conspiracy of self-rule, the policy of annexation, enclosure, rectification, and deputization, and other capitulationary plans. The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces stresses its support for the Palestine National Salvation Front and all patriotic Palestinian units and forces in their struggle to return the PLO to its patriotic line — hostile to imperialism and Zionism; bring about the downfall of the policy of revisionism, capitulation, and their symbols; and step up the armed struggle and all forms of struggle to achieve liberation and victory.

The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces announces its decisive stand of putting its material and moral capabilities at the disposal of the central Arab issue, the Palestinian issue, and expressed its rejection and condemnation of Jordanian-'Arafatist moves on the basis of the Amman liquidatory agreement; the Cairo declaration; and all capitulatory policies, practices, and plans aimed at Arabizing the Camp David accords, at direct talks with the Zionist enemy, and at involvement in U.S.-Zionist capitulatory and liquidatory plans.

The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces stresses the importance of stepping up the armed struggle aimed at completing the liberation of southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation, securing the necessary support for the heroic Lebanese national resistance against occupation, and achieving the widest national participation in its heroic operations, especially the suicide operations. These operations constitute the more prominent phenomena in the framework of the progressive pan-Arab reply to imperialist and Zionist defiance. The command stresses the importance of regarding the battle for liberating the south as part of the joint pan-Arab battle, which has been embarked on by our nation, and a step toward completing the armed struggle for liberating Palestine and all the measures this may require to coordinate pan-Arab energy for the battle, and, in particular, to secure the most effective national Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion and provide security and peace for the masses of Palestinians inside and outside the refugee camps. This is in order for the national Lebanese and Palestinian guns to be united in the single pan-Arab battle and in the framework of a united Arab revolutionary strategy in which the forces of Arab steadfastness and confrontation especially Syria, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and other Arab revolutionary forces will play a principal role.

The provision of total support for the Lebanese national forces in the struggle to achieve a national democratic solution to the Lebanese crisis, for which the Damascus agreement constitutes a main entry; to face up to U.S., Israeli, and isolationist obstacles, which have been obstructing the path of this solution and aiming to return to the climate of the inauspicious 17 May agreement and its policy; and to return to the gains achieved by the Libyan Arab people with the help of its progressive forces and support from Syria, the Jamahiriyah, Arab national liberation forces, and world progressive public opinion. [Sentence as heard] The battle for liberating Lebanon from isolationist domination constitutes the pivot of the Zionist plan and the basis of the Israeli-imperialist option which aims at dividing Lebanon, destroying its national independence, and cancelling its Arab identity. This is a battle with a pan-Arab horizon and extraordinary pan-Arab significance. Therefore, the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces affirms its standing, with all its material and human capabilities, beside the Lebanese national forces which are fighting this battle. In this way a national, Arab, democratic, and progressive Lebanon will be established in accordance with the requirement of this arena and in complete coordination with Syria which is shouldering responsibility for leading the battle.

The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces expresses regret about the bloody events that have taken place in the PDRY, which have inflicted great losses on Democratic Yemen and on the Arab liberation movement. Meanwhile, the Pan-Arab Command is concerned about the pan-Arab progressive role of Yemen and warns against any reactionary interference which would harm Democratic Yemen and its progressive role.

The Pan-Arab Command discussed the sufferings of the Iraqi people at the hand of the fascist regime which has made the best of Iraqi strugglers homeless, is practicing the ugliest forms of killing, liquidation, and terrorism, and has squandered Iraq's resources through a destructive unjustified war.

The Pan-Arab Command affirms its support for Iraqi opposition forces in their struggle to overthrow the fascist regime of Saddam, liberate Iraq, establish a national democratic regime, and achieve self-rule for the Kurdish people in Kurdistan. This would return Iraq to exercising its pan-Arab role in the struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

The Pan-Arab Command dwelled on the current Arab situation, and despite the crisis experienced by the Arab liberation movement, the emergence of positive signs and evidence regarding the state of mass uprising in more than one Arab country has not been prevented. The overthrow of Numayri has constituted a start to positive developments in Sudan.

The sweeping popular movements in Egypt and the heroic military operations witnessed in Egypt, of which the martyred Egyptian soldier Sulayman Khatir, the Tunisian Arab soldier, and the Jordanian Arab soldier Nasir 'Abd al-'Aziz are prominent examples, are an expression of the will of the Arab masses to face up to the Zionist enemy and liberate the occupied Arab land.

The mass awakening in the Egyptian Arab land is coinciding with the aggrevation of the general crisis of the Camp David system at all political, economic, and social levels. This constitutes a preamble to subsequent qualitative developments that require unityin efforts and struggle of all the Egyptian national forces and an offer of all forms of support for them. This is in order to bring about the fall of Camp David and its results, and to return Egypt to its pan-Arab line and where it can exercise it vanguard role in the Arab liberation movement. The Pan-Arab Command stresses the need to strengthen joint Arab solidarity and amass all capabilities for the revolutionary change of our Arab reality.

The Pan-Arab Command expresses its appreciation of the recent summit meeting between the brother leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and the brother President Chadli Bendjedid, and it stresses the important of the Algerian national role in fighting imperialism and Zionism. The command calls for the unity of national Arab anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist forces, especially the Jamahiriyah, Syria, and Algeria.

The Pan-Arab Command addresses a warm appeal to the brother struggler Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; brother Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, brother President Chadli Bendjedid; and revolutionary, political, and partisan leaderships in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Syria, and Algeria to establish unity among their countries quickly. This unity would be a pan-Arab historic reply to imperialist and Zionist challenges, a major step toward strengthening steadfastness in the face of the fierce attack, and a basis for awakening the masses and mobilizing the nation's energies to defend its interests. The Pan-Arab Command announces with determination its stand beside the just and legitimate struggle of those struggling for their independence and liberation from racist, fascist, and dictatorial regimes. It is determined to embark on a joint struggle with them to confront international imperialism, led by the United States, which necessitates the establishment of a world people's front to resist imperialism, Zionism, and colonialism.

The Pan-Arab Command stresses the importance and need to consolidate the joint struggle and ties of friendship and alliance with socialist countries, with the friendly Soviet Union at the forefront.

The Pan-Arab Command adopted a number of important resolutions at the internal level which will strengthen its capabilities and effectiveness at all political, military, information, and mass levels, and which embody the Pan-Arabism of the battle to confront the enemies of the Arab nation: namely, the imperialists, Zionists, reactionaries, and their agents. The most prominent of these resolutions is the mobilization of the Arab Revolutionary Forces, equipping them and raising their combat capabilities in order to establish a striking revolutionary force and suicide groups to hit U.S. interests in reply to any attack against any Arab country.

At the end of its proceedings, the Pan-Arab Command addressed greetings and appreciation to the Arab masses and the progressive forces for their sacrifices and firm will in facing up to imperialism and Zionism. It addressed a greeting full of pride and appreciation to the Arab nation's martyrs and captives. The Pan-Arab Command also addressed its gratitude and appreciation to the brother struggler Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for his decisive struggling and courageous role and to the struggler President Hafiz al-Asad for his pan-Arab role in confronting imperialist-Zionist and reactionary capitulation plans and schemes. Forward, the revolutionary struggle continues!

Tripoli, 23 Jumad al-Awwal 1395; corresponding to 4 February 1986.

U.S. 6th Fleet Preparing for More Exercises

LD041954 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Reports in the last 24 hours indicate fresh movements of some U.S. naval units, especially the two aircraft carriers *Saratoga* and *Coral Sea,* toward the middle of the Mediterranean to carry out military exercises. These suspicious U.S. movements come less than a week after the conclusion of the U.S. 6th Fleet exercises off the Libyan Arab coast 24-31 January. These exercises precipitated a strong wave of indignation and condemnation from numerous peace-loving and antitension quarters in the world.

VOA Report Shows U.S. Frustration With Europe

LD041956 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1640 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Feb (JANA) — VOA's commentary said today that the tour of John Whitehead, the American assistant secretary of state, to some European capitals aimed at prompting their leaders to support the American anti-Libyan measures, was reasonably successful.

This commentary indicates the state of frustration being felt by the U.S. Administration toward the clear European stance when the EC council meeting rejected the economic measures that Reagan called for against the Jamahiriyah. This state of frustration has made the U.S. Administration falsify the facts and spread lies through its mass media in order to satisfy its arrogance, which has been hurt.

The radio did acknowledge in its commentary that the Europeans did not satisfy America even by mentioning Libya's name in their final communique. But the radio has, however, continued spreading the American abortive dream by saying: "But there is no doubt, however, that Libya is occupying the mind of the EC ministers." America is living through a real state of failure, particularly since the American air and naval maneuvers opposite the Libyan Arab shores have failed to achieve their aggressive goals.

Jallud Receives Algerian, Iranian Oil Ministers

LD050803 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0725 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli 5 Feb (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received Algerian Energy Minister Brother Belkacem Nabi and Iranian Petroleum Minister Brother Gholam Reza Aqazadeh yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was attended by Brother Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning and who is in charge of oil.

Further on Visit of GDR's Kleiber to Tripoli

Meets Light Industries Secretary

LD031535 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Feb (JANA) — In Tripoli at noon today, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Light Industries, received Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Ways of developing cooperation between the two friendly countries were discussed at this meeting.

The meeting was attended by the GDR ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and by the delegation accompanying the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers who is currently on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD041607 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1420 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Feb (JANA) — A protocol on long-term cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic was signed this morning. The protocol, which was signed for the Libyan side by the secretary of the People's General Committee for Light Industries, and for the German side by Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, dealt with cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and social fields within the framework of the common interest of the two friendly peoples.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives YAR Interior Minister

LD041443 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] This morning at the Royal Palace in Marrakech, His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, received Dr 'Abdallah Husayn al-Barakat, the YAR minister of interior, who brought with him a private message from the YAR president to his majesty the king. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed; his majesty's adviser, Ahmed Rida Guedira and the YAR ambassador in Rabat.

Libyan Secretary Arrives in Casablanca for Talks

LD031335 Rabat MAP in English 1202 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Casablanca, Feb 3. (MAP) — Secretary of the Libyan People's Committee for General Affairs [title as received] M. Muhammad al-Mabruk, arrived in Casablanca Sunday for talks with Moroccan officials on issues pertaining to the Moroccan workers living in Libya.

In a statement to the press, M. al-Mabruk specified that his visit is also aimed at reviewing the Moroccan-Libyan agreement on labor and at strengthening further the Arab-African Union (AAU).

The Arab-African Union treaty setting up a union of state between Morocco and the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah was concluded by King Hassan II and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 13 August 1984.

Talks with Moroccan officials, he added would focus on the Moroccan workers' problems especially regarding their rights to indemnifications and allowances in case of retirement or industrial injury.

Discusses Cooperation

LD041743 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The Moroccan-Libyan joint committee for manpower and social security held its meeting today under the chairmanship of Hassan Abbadi, [Moroccan] minister of labor, and Muhammad al-Mabruk, secretary of the People's General Committee for Public Service of the Jamahiriyah. The meeting dealt with issues revolving around cooperation between the two countries in the aforementioned fields.

The secretary of the People's General Committee for Public Services in the Libyan Jamahiriyah continued his meetings with some Moroccan officials. He conferred with Mohamed Kabbaj, minister of equipments and cadre training, and discussed bilateral cooperation in the fields of cadre training and professional formation.

SUDAN

Foreign Ministry Denounces Israeli 'Air Piracy'

JN051027 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum Feb 5 (SUNA) — Sudan has strongly condemned the hijacking of a Libyan civilian airliner which was forced by Israel to land at the Ramat military airfield.

A Foreign Ministry statement issued Tuesday said "the Sudanese Government and people had received with anger and resentment the news of intercepting a Libyan airliner by Israeli military aircrafts and forcing it to land in occupied Palestine."

"Sudan strongly denounces this air piracy and terrorist acts which the government of the Zionist entity repeatedly carries out in defiance of international conventions," the statement read. The statement reiterated Sudan's rejection to all kinds of terrorism "particularly the one exercised by states" which is denounced by all the international community.

The statement called on the international community to take necessary measures to put and end to the "Israeli arrogance" which caused and continues to cause the state of instability in the Middle East and threatens world peace.

The statement expressed Sudan's support for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to consider "Israel's blatant aggression" and to take deterrent measures against it to prevent its recurrence.

Daf'allah on Domestic Issues, Ethiopian Pilot

JN031842 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Feb (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has warned of the dangers of possession of arms by some parties. During his meeting with media officials today, he said that security organs have not yet received any detailed information on the quantities or locations of these arms, adding that this would lead to armed clashes. He described last week's meeting between the heads of political parties and groupings on one hand and the attorney general, the interior minister, and the Khartoum commissioner on the other as an advanced step toward promoting democracy and praised the outcome of the meeting.

The prime minister called for laying down a charter for political action in which the political parties clarify general rules for dealing with each other within the framework of efforts to promote concepts of democracy, freedom of expression, and respect for others' opinions. He also stressed that Sudan's foreign policy is based on goodneighborliness and noninterference in other people's affairs, adding that Sudan will not interfere in fraternal Uganda's domestic affairs and expressing the hope that stability will prevail in Uganda. He also voiced his hope that national reconciliation will be achieved in the PDRY so that its fraternal people can avoid more fighting and wars.

With regard to preventing the Ethiopian pilot, who took refuge in Sudan, from holding a press conference, the prime minister said that the pilot had asked for political asylum and that granting him this right does not allow him to exercise any political action in Sudan or to hold press conferences. He added that Sudan is a member of the OAU, which endorsed the current international borders despite the various disputes. He also stressed that Sudan is committed to the OAU Charters, which prevent any interference in others' affairs.

Regarding relief and reconstruction efforts, the prime minister said that many friendly countries and international and regional organizations and bodies are extending assistance and intend to purchase this year's corn crop in order to transport it to needy areas, pointing out that relief materials were dispatched by many countries and are expected to arrive before May. He also added that the Netherlands Government has pledged to finance projects in Al-Ubayyid and the electricity generator project.

Security Prevails in Juba Prison After Riots

JN041524 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Juba, 4 Feb (SUNA) — Security prevailed in Juba prison yesterday after 3-days of unrest, sit-ins, and mutiny in which 24 people protested against the lack of decisions made about their cases as a result of the magistrates' strike in Equatoria, which has entered its 5th month.

Police tried to disperse the prison rioters by using tear gas when the rioters destroyed the prison's internal walls, removed the bars, forced guards to evacuate their positions, and prevented guards and officials from entering the prison.

The prison contains 383 people, 143 of whom have been sentenced, 217 are awaiting decisions about their cases, and 23 are suffering from mental diseases. The legal department of the General Attorney's Office in Juba has begun to study the cases of those 217 persons who are waiting for their cases to be discussed.

This is the second time the prisoners have staged a sit-in in this prison. Losses resulting from the riots in this jail are estimated at 40,000 pounds.

ETHIOPIA

USSR Geology Minister Arrives for Working Visit

EA042041 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1900 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] A discussion was held today on mineral exploration and development of energy resources as contained in the 10-year development plan and existing cooperation with the Soviet Union in these fields. The discussion was between Comrade Tekezeshewa Aytenfisu, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee member and mineral and energy resources minister, and Comrade Prof Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, candidate member of the CPSU central committee and Geology minister.

On the occasion, Comrade Tekezeshewa Aytenfisu said encouraging results have been achieved since the WPE and the revolutionary government gave special attention to speeding up the exploration for minerals and development of energy resources to enhance economic reconstruction and satisfy the basic needs of the society. The comrade minister appreciated the cooperation with the Soviet Union and the results achieved in mineral exploration, development of energy resources, and geological studies. He stated that in addition to the training program being run by the ministry to alleviate the shortage of skilled manpower, the ministry is in the process of solving the problem by sending professionals for training in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Comrade Tekezeshewa said that the discussion will further strengthen cooperation between the two countries and will facilitate clear understanding about the level of development reached by revolutionary Ethiopia. He added that the working visits that are to be made to various regions will be a good opportunity to see the country's resserves of natural resources and to see the surroundings.

For his part, Comrade Kozlovskiy said that the Soviet Union will continue with its assistance in the crucial fields of mineral exploration and development of energy resources.

Comrade Prof Kozlovskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and geology minister, arrived in Addis Ababa today for a 4-day working tour of revolutionary Ethiopia. In his arrival statement at Bole International Airport, Comrade Prof Kozlovskiy noted that during his stay in the country he will specifically inspect the areas where fuel, gas, and gold exploration are underway. Comrade Prof Kozlovskiy was welcomed by Comrade Tekezeshewa Aytenfisu, WPE Central Committee member and mineral and energy resources minister.

SOMALIA

Barre Briefs Assembly on Talks With Mengistu

EA031031 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0450 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Last night, members of the SRSP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly held an extraordinary meeting at the People's Hall in Mogadishu. At the meeting, they fully endorsed the discussions at the recent meeting in Djibouti between the president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, and the Ethiopian leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and the results of that meeting. Prior to the endorsement, Challe Siad briefed the extraordinary meeting on his discussions with leader Mengistu. He said that they had lengthy discussions on ways of seeking a peaceful and lasting solution to the hostility between the two countries. The president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, also disclosed that the two sides had agreed to form a committee that would look into the basic factors contributing to disagreement between the two countries and way of resolving them by peaceful means. The president added that the peoples of the two countries could do without hostility and bloodshed. He observed that their interests would be better served by cooperation, by diverting the huge sums of money the two countries spend on arms into increased production and improved living standards for the peoples of the two countries.

UGANDA

Kampala: Museveni Announces New Cabinet

EA051527 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has announced a new Cabinet. Under the new line up, Mr (Ibrahim Nasiri) has been appointed minister of foreign affairs. The president of the Democratic Party, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, has been appointed minister of internal affairs.

Dr Caesar Besigye — minister of state for internal affairs
Mr Abubakr Mayanja — minister of information and broadcasting
Mr Joseph (Okune) — minister of planning and economic development
Mr Evaristo Nyanzi — minister of commerce
Mr Ali Kirunda Kivejinja — minister of rehabilitation
Mr James Obol-Ochola — minister of lands and surveys [office as heard]
Mr (Chango Macho) — minister of water and mineral development
Mr Joseph (Mulenda) — minister of justice and attorney general
Mr Sam Njuba — minister of state for constitutional affairs
Mr Anthony Butele — minister of tourism and wildlife
Mr Joshua Mayanja-Nkangi — minister of education
Mr Robert (Kitariko) — minister of agriculture and forestry
Mr (Canflas Okurut) — minister of transport and communications
Dr Andrew Kayiira — minister of energy
Mr Tom (Luvale) — minister without portfolio
Dr David Livingstone Lwanga — minister of environment protection
Dr Alex Ofumbi — minister of youth, culture, and sports
Mr Jaber Bidandi Ssali — minister of labor

The minister of local government and the minister of housing and urban development, as well as deputy ministers, are yet to be announced.

The newly-appointed ministers will be sworn in on saturday, 8th February, 1986. Time and venue will be announced in due course.

NRA Troops Press North; Museveni Meets With Muwanga

EA041058 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
4 Feb 86 p 1

[Unidentified special correspondent report: "NRA Troops Attack Okello Base"]

[Text] The National Resistance Army (NRA) has captured the eastern Ugandan town of Mbale after fierce fighting with remnants of the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), former Uganda National Army (FUNA) and the Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF).

Mbale fell shortly before daybreak on Sunday [2 February] and reporters who visited the town said everything there was slowly returning to normal.

It was also reported that forces fighting the NRA lost many men and those who could not flee simply surrendered to the NRA. During the fighting, the NRA is also reported to have lost some of its men, but the number could not be confirmed immediately. An NRA commander, who led the attack on Mbale, is said to have appealed to soldiers who had not surrendered yet to do so to avoid further bloodshed.

As the NRA continues to pursue its enemies towards Soroti town, it was also reported that they had started shelling Gulu town, where former Chief of the Defence Forces (CDF), Lt-Gen Basilio Olara Okello, is said to be resisting the NRA attack. It is estimated that Okello has not less than 5,000 men, who fled with him after the fall of Kampala, as well as those who had been posted there before the NRA stormed into Kampala. The NRA fighters who are reportedly attacking Gulu are said to have moved on from Masindi which they captured last week.

Yet another group of the NRA has been reported marching towards Arua in north-western Uganda, where troops of the Uganda National Rescue Front of Maj Amin Onzi are said to have concnetrated after they fled Kampala.

UNRF Chairman, Brig Moses Ali, last week ordered his men to immediately lay down their arms and enter into negotiations with the NRA. Brig Ali was reported to be in Saudi Arabia, where former dictator Idi Amin has been in self-exile since he was toppled in 1979. It is not yet known whether UNRF soldiers are going to obey Brig Ali's orders.

Meanwhile, President Yoweri Museveni has been meeting with former vice-president Paulo Muwanga, who now heads the Uganda People's Congress, in an attempt to form a broad-based government.

Mr Muwanga, who has been under house arrest since he was sacked by former head of state Gen Tito Okello as prime minister, is said to have led a UPC delegation to hold talks with President Museveni last Sunday.

Mr Museveni has said repeatedly that he will form a broad-based government, as agreed upon in the Nairobi peace accord which was abrogated when the NRA attacked and captured Kampala.

NRA Approaching Okello 'Stronghold'

JN041532 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1434 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Kampala, 4 Feb (SUNA) — The forces of the National Resistance Army [NRA], which are in control of the Ugandan capital, crossed the Victoria River 10 days ago heading for northern Uganda where the forces of the previous government's army have regrouped. This was disclosed by the local newspaper *MUNNO*, organ of the Roman Catholic community, which added that the river separates the northern part of Uganda from the NRA-controlled southern part.

Neither Defense Ministry officials nor new President Museveni commented on these reports, despite the continous meetings at the Defense Ministry.

The paper noted that former President Okello's forces have deployed heavy artillery on the strategic bridge near (Karoma) Falls on the Nile highway which connects Kampala with their stronghold, Gulu City, in the north. The bridge is 50 kilometers east of the (Para Safari) District where the NRA forces crossed.

Elements of the NRA forces which are heading toward the north are from southern Uganda, whereas the previous government's forces are mostly northerners. Analysts say that if the Museveni forces gain a foothold in the north they will have gained a victory for the new government, which is now negotiating with figures from the north in Kampala with the aim of lessening tribal and racial divisions which have been afflicting the country.

BURKINA FASO

Ex-Minister, Trade Unionist Released

AB041832 Paris AFP in French 1733 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Ouagadougou, 4 Feb (AFP) — Adama Toure, former information minister in the first revolutionary government of the National Council of the Revolution (CNR, in power in Burkina Faso) formed after the 4 August 1983 coup d'etat, was released last Monday at the same time as his namesake Adama Toure, a trade union leader, it was learned from reliable sources on Tuesday in Ouagadougou.

Trade unionist Adama Toure is also the younger brother of Soumane Toure former secretary general of the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV, now Burkinabe Trade Union Confederation, CSB), and currently in detention.

Reliable sources indicate that these releases, which add to many others effected after August 1985, show the CNR's desire to obtain a "large national consensus" around itself for the economic and social development of the country during the period of the 1986-90 5-year development plan.

Only a few dozen political detainees remain in Burkibae prisons. Among them are, besides Soumane Toure, Major Harouna Tarnagda, former minister of interior in the government of Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo (November 1982 - August 1983), and Paul Rouamba, one of the five convicted after the discovery of the June 1984 plot, which led to seven executions.

LIBERIA

Johnson-Sirleaf Treason Trial Set for 5 Feb

AB041402 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 4 (AFP) — Former Finance Minister Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, a leading member of the opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP), will go on trial tomorrow [5 February] on charges of treason related to a November coup attempt against President Samuel Doe. A court announcement said tomorrow's hearing would be a "preliminary trial" and that Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf would go before a full jury trial at a later date. A court magistrate said defence lawyers had requested the preliminary hearing late last month.

Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf, who won a Senate seat in October general elections that the opposition charged were rigged, was arrested following the failed November 12 coup led by former Army Commander Thomas Quiwonkpa. She was charged with treason on January 10 for allegedly playing a major role in what authorities called the "abortive invasion" on November 12. LAP presidential candidate Jackson Doe was also arrested and charged with treason, though no trial date has been announced.

Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf had been implicated in the coup plot by a captured rebel, Anthony Marque, during a confession broadcast on state television 24 hours after the rebellion was put down. She had been jailed earlier last year by Mr Doe after characterizing Liberian authorities as "idiots" during a speech given to Liberian expatriates in the United States. She was released under pressue from the U.S. Congress.

MALI

Tunisian Premier Arrives, Speaks to Press

AB041900 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister, arrived in Bamako this morning for a few hours of friendly and working visit to our country. He was welcomed by General Amadou Baba Diarra, the deputy secretary general of the party and minister of state for planning, the members of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC], the government, the National Assembly and the diplomatic corps. The Tunisian prime minister spoke to Oumar Sangare, our reporter, about the purpose of his visit to our country:

[Begin recording] [Mzali] First of all, I would like to express my happiness to be here today in Mali, a country that has always striven to contribute to the cultural development of our continent since its independence and revolution. I am very happy to be the one who has been charged to deliver a message of friendship and solidarity to President Moussa Traore from the dozen of the African heads of state, his friend and brother, President Habib Bourguiba. I would like to express the hope that this short trip to Mali would contribute to the strengthening of the relations of friendship between our two countries and also enable us to revitalize the cooperation between Mali and Tunisia in all fields.

As for the tour I made in eight African countries in 10 days, I would like to say that the first signifiance of this trip is to once again express my country's desire to fully assume its African dimension and to multiply the opportunities for consultations and exchange of views on the issues that interest the whole African continent in its struggle to safeguard its dignity as well as in its efforts to achieve its socioeconomic development. I also wanted, because President Habib Bourguiba entrusted me with this mission, to affirm and reaffirm the Arab-African solidarity. My visit is also aimed at expressing to all my collegues and all the political personalities I had the honor to meet, my conviction, our conviction in Tunisia, that we Africans we from the Third World, are capable of achieving our development or at least of mitigating the effects of underdevelopment and do this through South-South cooperation.

I can certainly term the outcome of this African tour as largely positive. I hope that its kind could be repeated and that horizontal contacts between our various authorities could be made possible in all the necessary fields.

[Sangare] Your Excellency, recently a meeting took place in Damascus aimed at revitalizing the Afro-Arab cooperation. Tunisia is a country that is very active within the Arab League. Could you tell us if the outcome of the Damascus conference will lead to a more fruitful cooperation between Arab and African countries?

[Mzali] Certainly. Tunisia took part in the Damascus conference as an African country. Of course, there are some problems notably contradictions among Arabs, but I think that thanks to the wisdom of our heads of state, we should be able to overcome and transcend these difficulties and make up for lost time and we should not let some of our African friends loose their hope to see the Arab-African cooperation take a concrete form. We should not forget that there are the enemies of Africa, the enemies of Arab freedom fighters, who will take this opportunity to suggest that these friends should give up any idea of unity with the Arabs. This is not possible because we are interdependent, we are brothers and our struggle is the same, be it in South Africa and Namibia or in occupied Palestine.

[Sangare] A last question, Your Excellency, how do you describe the cooperation between Mali and Tunisia?

[Mzali] This cooperation is very modest. We have to tell things as they are. In my opinion, this cooperation is very modest. My desire and the Tunisian Government's desire — and this is certainly the Malian Government's desire — is precisely to strengthen, diversify and extend this cooperation. [end recording]

Right now, the deliberations of the Malian-Tunisian session are ending in Koulouba co-presided by Djibril Diallo, the BEC political secretary, and minister of state for industrial development and tourism, and Rachid Safr, the Tunisian minister of national economy. Mohamed Mzali was granted an audience by General Moussa Traore at 1200. He is expected to leave Bamako at 1600.

Leaves for Tunis

AB042109 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali left Bamako this afternoon for Tunis at the end of his friendly and working visit to Mali. Mohamed Mzali, who was accompanied by a large delegation, was received in audience by General Moussa Traore. At the same time, a joint ministerial meeting jointly presided over by Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau and minister of state for industrial development and tourism, and Rachid Sfar, Tunisian minister of National Economy, took place at the Hotel d'Amitie. Several subjects concerning the intensification of cooperation and exchanges between the two countries were discussed at the meeting.

SENEGAL

Diouf Leaves for Britain, France, Belgium

AB041406 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Head of state and Mrs Abdou Diouf left a while ago for London, on the first leg of a tour that will further take them to Paris and Brussels. In the British capital, the head of state will confer with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In Paris, he will deliver a speech before the international conference on trees and forests. Lastly, he will meet leading EEC officials in Brussels.

President Diouf Not To Seek Second OAU Mandate

AB050825 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] In an interview granted to BBC yesterday in London, the head of state said he would not seek a second OAU mandate: I will take this opportunity to announce that I will not seek a second mandate as the chairman of the OAU, stated the head of state who was elaborating on his recent position on Pieter Botha's proposals. The champions of apartheid and their friends cannot achieve progress in the situation through (?proposals) such as announced by President Botha, the current OAU chairman added. What Africans demand is to release all South African political detainees, to allow anti-apartheid movements, and to open negotiations toward the creation of a multiracial, democratic society in South Africa, President Diouf went on to say, pointing out further that Africa is for a peaceful, definitive settlement in southern Africa. If there is any violence, then it is imposed on us.

Questioned on the adverse effects that economic sanctions against South Africa might have on the black population and on the Frontline States, the head of state observed that the persons concerned themselves believe that it is advisable to endure sufferance for some time rather than live under the obnoxious system, a cancer that must be eradicated from Africa. President Diouf then called on rich countries to increase their pressure on the Pretoria regime by adopting comprehensive economic sanctions, something that will be difficult but which will bring about an end to apartheid.

Questioned on the fact that the OAU seems to address more attention to the South African issue than to other African problems — Chad, Western Sahara, the situation in Uganda — President Abdou Diouf said it was inaccurate to think so. The OAU is concerned with all African problems and some questions have been entrusted to certain heads of state. In this line, the Chadian problem has been assigned to the Congolese president and the Ugandan situation to Kenyan head of state Daniel Arap Moi. On Western Sahara, the OAU chairman said he was in touch with the secretary general of the pan-African organization in order to see how the relevant resolutions will be implemented.

On Africa's debts, President Diouf held the view that although they are less than those of Latin America, they weigh heavily on the economies of African states precisely because of the economic difficulties facing Africa, which is confronted with desert encroachment, the drought, and the resultant serious food problems.

Meanwhile, President Abdou Diouf also told the diplomatic corps shortly after his arrival in the British capital — the first leg of his European tour — that our country will issue a postal stamp to magnify the heroic struggle of the southern African peoples. The measure comes in addition to other concrete moves that Senegal has already taken in Africa's struggle against the Pretoria regime, President Diouf observed in a reference to the Nelson Mandela Avenue and Soweto Square in Dakar.

Tunisian Premier Mzali Ends Visit, Comments

AB041630 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali left Dakar this morning at the end of a 2-day official visit to our country. He was seen off by Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall. Speaking to reporters, Mr Mzali said he was satisfied with his visit:

[Begin Mzali recording] First of all, I would like to express my profound satisfaction, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Tunisian delegation, for the warm and fraternal reception accorded us here in Senegal; first from President Abdou Diouf, members of his government and Senegalese officials and peoples we were able to meet. This official visit has once again confirmed the excellent political, economic and cultural relations between Tunisia and Senegal. Thanks to the foresight, lucidity, and realism of our two heads of state, Presidents Habib Bourguiba and Abdou Diouf, Senegal and Tunisia continue to progress on the path of freindship, complementarity and solidarity.

This official visit, although short, was very fruitful and (?useful) because it enabled us to sign a certain number of agreements. I would particularly mention the agreement on the formation of a Senegalese-Tunisian banking company for the development of trade and (?industry). This banking institution will go into operation as from 31 July 1986. We fixed a date for the launching of this bank so that things move fast. I also signed a trade convention under which custom and excise barriers will be eliminated. This will facilitate trade between the two countries. Other agreements were signed and I would like to emphasize the dynamism of our industrial cooperation. This dynamism was illustrated yesterday by the visit to the Senegal-Tunisian sugar-processing plant that will go into production by the end of March or the beginning of April. Our cooperation in the field of poultry feed and other fields will pave the way for a genuine South-South cooperation, a prerequisite in a real North-South cooperation.

I would like to thank all our friends and Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal and current chairman of the OAU. [end recording]

Communique Issued

AB041631 Dakar PANA in French 1443 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Dakar, 4 Feb (APS-SEN/PANA) — President Abdou Diouf and Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali have strongly denounced and condemned the measures recently announced by the Pretoria regime and are of the opinion that these measures once again revealed the true face of apartheid, which they consider a decaying political system.

The stand of the two men is expressed in the final communique delivered to the press on Tuesday morning at the end of Mr Mzali's official visit to Senegal from 2 to 4 February. The communique also stressed the urgent appeal made by Diouf and Mzali to the international community to continue to exert appropriate pressures on the South African Government to ensure the outright abolition of apartheid. The two men condemned South Africa's aggression and acts of destabilization against the Frontline States and Lesotho.

Concerning Arab-African cooperation, President Diouf and Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali expressed the need to revitalize it "in order to adapt it to the enormous potentialities of the Arab and African countries."

The two parties also exchanged views on the duty of all the member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] to work for the cohesion and stability of the Islamic community so that in the progressive realization of its objectives, the ICO may continue to strengthen its credibility on the international scene.

Senegal and Tunisia reaffirmed their determination to work to safeguard the OAU, expressed their support for Resolution 104 of the 19th summit conference of the pan-African organization concerning the Sahara, and agreed to continue current efforts to restore peace to Chad and promote national reconciliation.

The two parties also stressed their attachment to world peace and were of the opinion that easing of tension in the world and the establishment of a fruitful international cooperation depend on the scrupulous respect of the United Nations Charter and the advent a new world economic and cultural order based on equity and mutual respect among states.

Concerning the running into debt by the Third World countries, Senegal and Tunisia expressed their concern and insisted on the need to establish a dialogue between the North and the South.

Finally, the two parties expressed their deep concern and serious preoccupation about the evil effects of drought on the life of the populations affected by this natural calamity. Senegal and Tunisia therefore reiterated their determination to continue to work effectively to strengthen the Special Aid and Emergency Fund in Cases of Drought and Famine created by the 20th OAU summit conference.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Makes Armed Struggle Anniversary Speech

MB041350 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0906 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the armed strugle at Marco do Cavengo in Luanda on 4 February — live]

[Excerpts] Long live 4 February! [crowd: long live!] Long live 4 February! [crowd: long live!] Long live the Angolan people! [crowd: Long live!] From Cabinda Province to Cunene Province, only one: [crowd: people!] Only one: [crowd: nation!] The struggle: [crowd: continues!] For the people's: [crowd: power!] And victory: [crowd: is certain!] Victory [crowd: is certain!] [applause].

Comrade members of the Central Committee, comrade members of government, distinguished members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Republic of Angola, comrades of the mass and social organizations, comrade pioneers, comrades of the party youth, and Comrade Angolan and internationalist soldiers.

Our greatest difficulties are in the fields of organization, coordination, economic management, and control of the execution of tasks as well as charging those who do not observe orders. [applause]

The principle of exigency is not yet implemented at all levels. Ministers and secretaries of state have been replaced from time to time since the proclamation of our independence, but those who are appointed do not always pay heed to the need for reassessment of the cadres in charge of their respective sectors and they almost always continue to trust negligent and often even irresponsible workers. [applause].

Those who are undisciplined and irresponsible must in fact ssoon be disciplined at the various levels. We hope that there will now be more control and more demand after the second party congress. Only thus will we be able to modify the production figures of our economy. Our economy is still based on development that is uneven and lacks dynamism.

Comrades, as you know, the positive production results that we have had in certain sectors were largely achieved with high foreign exchange costs in the acquisition of raw and other materials which, in many instances, should be produced in this country. This situation was especially prevalent in the foodstuff and clothing industries.

Moreover, in the productive sectors at large there was excessive preoccupation with implementing major projects involving great foreign currency costs. Yet, we did not achieve the results predicted by the departments which proposed them.

During these last 5 years, not enough attention has been given to revitalizing production capacity already available in our factories which could have been rebuilt through small programs. This could satisfy the people's need for basic goods as well as support the development of agricultural production and the work of artisans with work instruments and various tools. We are thinking of the small industries of clothing, shoes, tools, and the transformation of agricultural and livestock products, etc, whose items still do not reach the consumer at official prices.

Furthermore, we have verified many indefficiencies in production control. We have factories. We import the raw materials. We produce. But we have verified that often a large portion of the products does not reach the legal market. Besides the products which are diverted...[interrupted by applause; crowd: Down with the smuggler! Down with the unproductive! Down with the saboteur! Discipline! Discipline! Discipline! Vigilance! Vigilance! Vigilance! The struggle continues! Victory is certain! Victory is certain!] besides the diversion of products which begins in some factories, there are many channels through which the product passes before it reaches the consumer. In each of those channels, a portion of production disappears and — almost always — the price increases. Thus, by the time the product reaches the consumer, even in the official market, its price is very high. [applause]

In the past, both the ministries and a number of party sectors tried to extend their assistance to the rural areas both to individuals and to collectives. Experience advises now that we study ways and means to safeguard the rural areas and provide the peasants with general, constant, and coordinated assistance to stimulate trade, agricultural production, and rehabilitate economic activity in all regions of the country.

One of the main aspects of this general and coordinated support must be to unify efforts between defense and the ministries of the productive sector. The peasants must be prepared and trained to defend, with arms, their villages and their production as well as to support FAPLA military units in the annihilation of the puppet armed gangs. [applause]

Dear comrades and compatriots, all that has been said about the decisions of the second party congress is important, but two new situations have now arisen which the second congress did not analyze and which may affect our people's lives this year and over the next few years.

The first situation is that the price of crude oil dropped suddenly from $25 to about $18. This is a difference of more or less $7 per barrel. This means that if the oil price does not drop any further, we will lose about $600 million this year, which amounts to nearly one third of the money which we had allocated to implementing the economic plan that was approved by the People's Assembly.

This also means that we will not have money to carry out about one third of the actions and objectives that we had planned and programmed. Today, in the world, it is not easy to manage loans from other countries, banks, or international financial institutions. All countries are affected by the world economic and financial crisis. A number of countries of the so-called Third World have such great debts that they are no longer able to pay them. Generally speaking, those countries which choose to increase their foreign debt become increasingly dependent on the developed countries for loans.

In the face of the serious financial situation that we are going to experience this year, we will be forced to use the little money that we are still going to obtain in the best possible manner. We will have to exert greater control over expenses in foreign exchange, cut down on unnecessary costs and increase agricultural and livestock production by urgently strengthening, in an initial phase, the so-called green areas around all cities. [applause]

We must practice a rigorous policy of replacing imports with national production. We must stimulate the production of other export goods, especially in the mining sector, etc.

The massive media guided by the economic sectors must carry out a great, constant, and enlightening campaign for savings and foreign exchange earnings without wasting saving campaigns on other resources and means.

The other situation, which was more or less predictable, is that our internal and external enemies, in despair over the victory of the party's second congress, decided to increase acts of aggression against our people as well as their gross interference in our internal affiars.

Exactly at a time when all Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene Province are happy and enthusiastic about the decisions of the party's second congress and the election of the new leadership, some conservative U.S. politicians have decided to make decisions on the future of Angola themselves.

They say that they do not recognize the sovereignty and independence of Angola. They think that we, the millions of Angolans, are unable to choose a leader and a political leadership to build our nation. So, they have decided to choose for themselves a, quote, good boy, unquote, as their gendarme. [applause] However, comrades, our consolation is that during our struggle for national liberation, a number of gendarmes were swept away and neutralized. This U.S. gendarme will not be an exception. He will also be neutralized and let us hope he will be the last. [applause]

For 5 centuries, Portuguese colonialists tried to stifle the Angolan people's voice using all means: the army, police, PIDE [International Police for Defense of the State], DGS [Directorate General for Security], NATO's political and military assistance, as well as the assistance of racist South Africa, Angolan traitors, and so on. However, they failed dismally and on 11 November, Angola became independent. [applause] This time too, whether the conservative gentlemen in Washington want it or not, the Angolan people will have the final word. In Angola, it is the people who rule and the people have chosen the MPLA. In saying this, comrades, we are not underestimating the danger represented by the criminal policy that the U.S. Government seeks to pursue by giving weapons, money, ammunition, and other means to the UNITA armed gangs to step up their acts of terrorism and sabotage against our people and economic objectives. We are fully aware that such an inhuman policy will increase the suffering and hardship of our people who have not had a day of peace in 25 years.

We are aware that this policy will increase the number of invalids, orphans, and widows. It will increase the number of destroyed villages, bridges, and economic installations. It will increase further the already high price that our people must pay for their liberty. However, we have no right to betray our heroes and martyrs, those who fell on the battlefield for our total and complete liberty. The Angolan people are dignified people. They are heroic and militant people. They will not capitulate in the face of threats and blackmail by their internal and external enemies. As a matter of fact, it was thanks to their persistence and resolve that it was possible to make the United States show its true face at the, quote, peace, unquote talks which it has been carrying out in southern Africa. It is today clear to everybody that the role of the U.S. Government in such talks was and still is to protect the interests of racist South Africa, to pressure the Angolan Government to accept the withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban forces in order to permit UNITA, in collaboration with the South African forces, to topple the revolutionary Government of the People's Republic of Angola. However, this objective has not been achieved at the negotiating table thanks to our vigilance. Now, they try to achieve it by the use of force. This is definitely a serious situation. Our country is under threat and might be attacked by a world power which has already committed similar mistakes in Vietnam. By rendering assistance to UNITA and Savimbi, the United States clearly shows that it is on the side of racist South Africa and apartheid. It clearly shows that it is not a mediator but one of the parties involved in the southern Africa conflict. It clearly shows that it is not interested in the application of Resolution 435 on Namibian independence but in its own strategic interests and the interests of its allies.

All these facts lead us to think that the prospects for peace in our region are seriously threatened. Accordingly, as a country under attack, we are forced to defend our fatherland, our liberty, and our independence by making use of all means permitted under international law. In these circumstances, the main concern of every citizen should be to defend the fatherland and prevent UNITA gangsters from recruiting our young men into their ranks. All the Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene must unite around the MPLA-Labor Party and in order to broaden our unity, we must continue to apply our policy of clemency toward all those who, having felt that they had been deceived by their chiefs or the ringleaders of puppet groups, present themselves to take part in the defense and reconstruction of our country.

What is more, we shall not avoid resorting to the international assistance of our allies and friends, particularly the USSR and Cuba, as well as all peace- and liberty-loving peoples. [applause] [chanting slogans]

Dear comrades, we are certain that during this difficult period, the fraternal African countries will, as usual, be on our side and on that of the people of Namibia and South Africa. These people suffer daily oppression and humiliation from the racist and primitive Pretoria regime.

Comrades and compatriots, I am about to conclude my speech. As you can see, our enemies never cease to scheme Machiavellian plans to confront our socialist option and liquidate our popular revolution.

Possessing the same determination with which the 4 February heroes rose up with pangas in hand against Portuguese colonialism we must today mobilize ourselves in all fronts and reinforce organization, discipline, and vigilance in a tireless fight against our enemies. Party members, members of the National Union of Angolan Workers, the Angolan Women's Organization, the Angolan Pioneers Organization, the People's Vigilance Brigades, the Armed Forces, the members of the security and internal order forces, our heroic youth, and above all, all the Angolan people are called upon to continue to honor our people's tradition of resistance which was demonstrated by our heroes and ancestors. This can be done by assuming the historical responsibility of playing a decisive role in eliminating the puppets serving Pretoria and international imperialism. Our struggle is just. Our people's desire for independence and liberty is indestructible. That is why there is no room in Angola for new forms of domination and exploitation. Reaction will not escape unpunished. The people's revolution shall win, and Angola shall be a socialist country.

Reaction: [crowd: will not escape unpunished]. Reaction: [crowd : will not escape unpunished]. The people's revolution: [crowd : shall win]. The people's revolution: [crowd: shall win] And Angola shall be: [crowd: a socialist country].

Long live 4 February! [crowd: Long live!] Long live 4 February! [crowd: Long live!] Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! [crowd : Long live!] Long live the MPLA-Labor Party! [crowd: Long live!] Long live national unity! [crowd: Long live!] Long live national unity! [crowd: Long live!] Down with UNITA puppets! [crowd : Down!] Down with UNITA puppets! [crowd: Down!] Down with UNITA puppets! [crowd: Down!] Down with racist South Africans! [crowd : Down!] Down with racist South Africans! [crowd: Down!] Long live proletarian internationalism! [crowd: Long live!] Long live proletarian internationalism! [crowd: Long live!] From Cabinda to Cunene, we are only one: [crowd: people!] We are only one: [crowd : nation!] The struggle: [crowd: continues!] For the power: [crowd : of the people!] And victory: [crowd: is certain!] Victory: [crowd : is certain!] Victory: [crowd: is certain!] [applause]

UNITA's Savimbi Interviewed on Reagan Meeting, Visit

MB030437 London BBC World Service in English
1715 GMT 1 Feb 86

[From the "Talk About Africa" prgram presented by Robin White]

[Text] The past few months have been difficult ones for UNITA. In September, Angolan Government forces launched a massive offensive in eastern and southern Angola. They retook the town of Cazombo, which is close to the Zambian border and at the same time drove south toward Mavinga, which is en route to UNITA's headquarters at Jamba in the far southeast of the country.

MPLA troops were finally stopped in their tracks at the beginning of October, after a massive battle outside Mavinga and there were reports that South Africa had intervened on UNITA's behalf. It is in this context that Dr Savimbi is in the United States in search of American aid.

There is a strong lobby supporting UNITA, especially from the far right and from communist [as heard] groups, but on the other side there are organizations with connections with the Angolan Government like Gulf Oil, who've been urging the State Department not to back Savimbi.

On the line to Washington yesterday, Julian Marshall and I spoke to Dr Savimbi. I asked him first about the private meeting he'd had with President Reagan on Thursday. How had it gone?

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] My meeting with the President went very well and I found him a warm person and also we were there very honored to meet with him.

[White] Did he give you any specific promises?

[Savimbi] He would be supportive. He wants to support us in the most effective way.

[White] And what specifically were you asking him for?

[Savimbi] I have told the President the odds that we are facing in our country, the 40,000 Cubans, the more than 1,000 tanks, more than 200 jet fighters, more than 100 helicopters and we told him that after the last offensive we understood that what Gorbachev's [words indistinct] it is to liquidate the resistance movement as quickly as possible, so we need this help.

[White] What specific help did you ask for?

[Savimbi] I (?was) talking in terms of reasserting the [illegible] of UNITA as far as the antitank and antiaircraft weapons is concerned.

[White] Are you asking for gifts from America or are you actually talking in terms of paying money for the arms you want?

[Savimbi] I don't have money to pay for them. I am asking aid.

[Marshall] Dr Savimbi, did you put UNITA's case simply in terms of UNITA as a movement fighting a communist threat in Angola or as a liberation movement wanting a share of government in Angola?

[Savimbi] We did not depart from our philosphy. Then what we are saying is that our country was invaded by the Cubans and by the Russians which stopped the implementation of the accord agreement, that we want to go back to a negotiating table where we have to find ways of sharing power, having a government of national unity, and afterwards have elections so that we get a mandate from our own people.

[White] It's reported, Dr Savimbi, that President Reagan is not prepared to give you arms openly. He's prepared to only give aid covertly. Is that right?

[Savimbi] I think that is the prerogative of the administration, how they want to operate. It is not up to UNITA to dictate how things should be done.

[White] You don't care one way or another whether it's open or hidden aid?

[Savimbi] Definitely I think this is the prerogative of the government.

[Marshall] Dr Savimbi, do you think there's a danger with UNITA, the fact that you are courting such an overtly anticommunist administration, that you are reducing your credibility in other parts of the world? That you are diminishing your credibility as an African nationalist organization?

[Savimbi] No, I think that what we want is to get support from other people. Even from Britain, if Britain is prepared to give it. Because I think that the interests of the West are not the same as the interests of the USSR in southern Africa and we want our independence back. We want to have a say in our own affairs and also for the Western countries, the designs of the Russians in that part of the world are not compatible with yours.

[Marshall] But nonetheless, sir, you are aligning yourself with an administration that could be gone within a matter of years and as I understand it, the American State Department, which remains a constant, is opposed to aid to UNITA.

[Savimbi] I have to tell you that the conversation I had with the secretary of state, Mr Shultz, for 1 hour and 10 minutes went on very well.

[Marshall] So what you are saying is that you actually got support for you position from the secretary of state?

[Savimbi] I think that there is no difference in the administration. Maybe people are trying to portray their own thinking or sometimes they are (?insisting) on the emphasis, but my impression is that there is no difference in the administration how to approach the problem of Angola and southern Africa.

[White] But what happens when Mr Reagan goes? He is obviously not going to be there forever?

[Savimbi] You don't think always who is going to go first, if it is me or him, (?for the matter) what we have to say and what we can do now. [sentence as heard]

[White] But isn't it... [changes thought] couldn't it be a mistake to ally yourself to extremists in America itself, (?you know) communist haters? They might even be racists, the people who are supporting you in America.

[Savimbi] I think you are not correct. The American people have voted President Reagan into office. Are we implying that the American people are wrong to elect President Reagan?

[Marshall] It's simply that, Dr Savimbi, that there is a tremendous lobby in the United States to give support to your movement that might, in the view of many political commentators, be described as being on the lunatic fringe of American politics.

[Savimbi] Yes, but I think if I come to any country and the people there want to be helpful and I start to be involved into domestic (?politics) of who is where, I don't think that is fair.

[White] When do you think that American aid to UNITA might begin to flow?

[Savimbi] I don't know. This is the...[changes thought] also again the judgment of the government.

[White] But you haven't been given specific promises that aid will start flowing as from now?

[Savimbi] You know, that is a very critical problem and I don't want to give intelligence to my enemy for free.

[Marshall] But, Dr Savimbi, could you talk in broad terms how important is American military assistance to UNITA in terms of your present fight against the MPLA?

[Savimbi] It's not against the MPLA. Let us put things how they are. If the fighting was between UNITA and the MPLA, I think we could have settled it long ago. It is between UNITA and the 45,000 Cubans and 1,500 Russians and 2,500 East Germans and 2,000 North Koreans. That is the problem. Because if we were left alone, the MPLA and UNITA, I think would have found (?any) settlement. This is why I am putting the aid of Americans to us in the context of the aggression of the Cubans to our country.

[Marshall] But in terms of the present military situation inside Angola, you have suffered a number of reverses recently, being driven out of Cazombo in the far east of the country and having to retreat toward Jamba. Do you really need that American aid to get yourself out of the present fix?

[Savimbi] No, I don't think that is correct to say that we were driven out from Cazombo. We lost the position of Cazombo, we lost the position of (Lumbala-Tequengue), and we lost the position of (Cariplande). Those are three small towns in that (?salient) of Cazombo. But the (?salient) itself remains in our hands and those three places are under siege. So then it is different to say we lost Cazombo to Jamba. But I don't think that people are reporting it correctly.

[Marshall] But, nonetheless, Cazombo was somewhere that you had captured from the MPLA and their allies and which you subsequently lost?

[Savimbi] Yes, as I had captured Munhango, then I lost it and the MPLA, they were there for 2 years and in December I have captured it again. This trading of places is part of a guerrilla war against a conventioanl war. It is not a major setback.

[White] How many men do you now have under arms, Dr Savimbi?

[Savimbi] A total of 60,000 men and (?true) they are from the north, from Cabinda even, north, center, east, and south of Angola. And I think you know that now we have intensified our activities around Luanda. In the (Soyo) area, we took (Maltes), we took (Santa Palavra), we took (Mossa) and those are places in the Uige and Zaire Province and I can tell you that the companies which are exploring oil in (Soyo) area may have recently — and we have documents on that — told the MPLA government that unless the area is secured they were not prepared to go into that area anymore. Now, the question is if they will accept to fly on the military planes or if they will find their own planes. I think the situation is improving dramatically.

[White] So what are your military aims this year, roughly?

[Savimbi] Our war will remain a guerrilla war, so we don't want to be driven into a conventional war where we are going to offer MPLA and the Cubans and the tanks a target.

[White] So what things will you be hitting this year?

[Savimbi] I think we are going to hit anything which may help to shorten the war and I have to tell you that I was very pleased when the assistant secretary [words indistinct], Dr Crocker, 2 days ago, he said that the Gulf Oil Company should know that they are caught up in a civil war so that first, they should know that, and secondly also they should know that American interests should come first, then, after that, the interests of the corporations. I think it was a very good statement.

[White] Have you actually talked to Gulf Oil people while you've been in America to try and get them to pull out?

[Savimbi] Not yet, but I'm prepared to talk to them. I'm not insisting in their pulling out. I want, first of all, if they want to talk to me, to put to them the question of the moral issue because they are funding the Russians and the Cubans to kill indigenous people of our country. Secondly, they have been lobbying strongly against us and if I go back to your own question do you consider that the lobbying of the (?Gulf) is a progressing [as heard] one?

[White] Could you explain that further Dr Savimbi?

[Savimbi] Because you told me that here we are being supported by the people who are conservative, but the lobbying here is mounted by the Gulf Oil. Do you think the Gulf Oil are progressive?

[Marshall] Could I just leave that for the moment, Dr Savimbi, and return to the whole question of your general military strategy. Surely, to have any credibility as a political movement, you need to be able to exercise control over large areas of the country. In order to exercise control, surely that means being in possession of urban areas and in recent months hasn't UNITA seen the areas that they do control diminish quite considerably in the face of advances by the MPLA and their allies?

[Savimbi] No, No. It's absolutely no. We did not lose an inch of the territory on the rest of the area, except in those three places I have told you. No. You can send your journalists to the places. No. And even the contrary, we have intensified our activities in Malange, in Uige, Cuanza Norte and Zaire Province and I wand to tell you that (Ludi Kissafunda) who was a governor, what the MPLA called commissioner, of the Malange Province was not only stripped from his position as a commissioner but he was arrrested, accused of helping UNITA by allowing UNITA to get arms from the MPLA, which is not true. But this shows how the MPLA felt our presence in Malange Province.

[White] It has been reported by journalists who went to Angola that they think that you only managed to stop the MPLA advance because South African aircraft came in and bombed on your behalf?

[Savimbi] No, I think that the journalists, we took them all, many and many. They were there. We showed them that there was no evidence of South African aircraft intervention and I think that we have to doubt all those journalists who came. Some of them, they were British and I don't think that any of them were my friends and I think that if the journalists that we had, we have to doubt about their sincerity, then I think that is a very serious problem.

[White] Are you categorically saying that there was no South African air support for you at that crisis time in October?

[Savimbi] No.

[White] There was no South African support at all?

[Savimbi] No. You are talking about air support. No.

[White] What about other South African support?

[Savimbi] The MPLA have claimed that we had troops at Jamba, troops at Mavinga. No.

[Marshall] How were you?...

[Savimbi, interrupting] And it is [changes thought] Go ahead.

[Marshall] I just wondered, Dr Savimbi, how you were able then to turn the tide so convincingly, given the massive advance that was taking place on Mavinga? It seemed to happen literally in a matter of days. You had access to heavy artillery, reinforcements, and were able to halt that advance and push it back along the roads.

[Savimbi] Yes, because we had to withdraw most of our troops from Cazombo, so we left only three units in Cazombo doing dispersed guerrilla operations and most of our regular and semiregular units which were in Cazombo were brought back to Mavinga line so (?then), we reached a point where our superiority to the MPLA was 1 to 8, or 1 to 10. And it did not happen overnight. It took 3 long weeks until the MPLA, they felt that our aim was to capture the Soviet advisers and the Russians understood that, because they were encircled so they had to take the Russian advisers out. Immediately, the FAPLA saw that the Russians were taken out, their morale had lowered.

[White] I think I'm right in saying that you now make no secret of the fact that you are being given military help by South Africa, that military equipment is reaching you through South Africa. Is that right?

[Savimbi] Yes, and it's not only South Africa which is giving military equipment, but also some African countries and also some other Arab friends. After that vicious offensive, we got more sympathy from those who were our friends and at one time they were not sending equipment, immediately reacted positively, sending us more equipment.

[White] Could you say who your African and Arab friends are?

[Savimbi] If I do that, I think it's wrong, don't you think?

[White] If you are getting so much help from South Africa and other countries you claim, I mean what's the point of going begging to America? Why do you need American help as well?

[Savimbi] You know that you have the Russians in Angola. You have the Cubans in Angola. No support will be sufficient and I'm telling you frankly that after campaigning here I intend to campaign in Europe. Aid will never be sufficient if you are fighting a war.

[White] Are you operating out of Zaire now?

[Savimbi] No, I am not operating from Zaire.

[White] But you do claim to be operating in areas very close to the Zaire border?

[Savimbi] No, I'm operating from inside and when I'm operating from inside, I come across to the border...[changes thought] I come up to the border of Zambia and up to the border of Zaire. It does not imply that I'm operating from Zaire or I am operating from Zambia.

[Marshall] Dr Savimbi, how would you describe your relationship with South Africa? How does it work on a day-to-day basis?

[Savimbi] I think this is something that has to be clarified. People tend to believe or to think that the South African Government has put up a budget to support UNITA. It is not true. We have to ask what we need and South Africans have to decide if they give it or not. Sometimes they do turn it down. Sometimes they do give it. That's the relation that we have. So then it is wrong to think that there is a budget set aside for us and the request that we have to put according to our needs. [as heard]

[Marshall] But at what level of the South African Government do you have dealings, for instance?

[Savimbi] No, I think that it depends on what we want to discuss and I think the South African Government is organized like any government. So then if you are going to deal with military (?problems) you talk to military people. Political problems, you talk to political leaders.

[White] But where do you meet South African military people? Did you go to Namibia and talk to them there or where do you go?

[Savimbi] I think now the people, they can come inside Angola as they want. It depends who he is and if they want to come to Jamba, they come, if they want us to go to see them in their country, we go.

[Marshall] Do you ever have any reservations, Dr Savimbi, about taking assistance and aid from a country whose political system surely, as a black man, you must disapprove of?

[Savimbi] I disapprove that and...[changes thought] but you know when you are fighting a war you have to accept aid from wherever it may come. Sometimes it is not comfortable, but you have to accept it if you have to fight the war.

[Marshall] You don't feel morally compromised in any way?

[Savimbi] I don't think that Machel feels compromised when he signed (?the) Nkomati agreement because it was in the interest of his country.

[Marshall] Do you in fact maintain a close interest in internal developments within South Africa and within Namibia?

[Savimbi] Yes, I think that we are in the same area, so we have to watch it very closely, but my philosophy is that it is up to the South Africa to decide what course to take. It's not up to anybody else to say what they should do. But as we are in the same area, we are concerned people, so we have to follow it up closely. Regarding Namibia, we are for the independence of Namibia and if they have decided to give independence to Namibia tomorrow, we are for it.

[White] But wouldn't that have a bad effect on you struggle, because I understand the relations between you and SWAPO are pretty bad.

[Savimbi] Yes, but you know that the SWAPO's have worked with me for long, long, long time and it is me who took them from Zambia to Angola. I don't think that the people will forget our cooperation. The situation is that today they are cooperating with the MPLA and the Russians, but you know that people who have worked together for years and years — more than 10 years — something is remaining.

[White] You must be aware, Dr Savimbi, that many people throughout Africa look on you as a traitor?

[Savimbi] You are not right. You know that Africa is divided. If you think that the position of the Frontline States is the views of the African countries, it's not correct, because I have to tell you that many black Africans, heads of state, send to Washington their ministers to plead with this government to help us. And they're Africans, they do not only condemn and abhor the apartheid, they also don't like the Cubans and Russians remaining in Angola, which means that they are not defending our position because we get aid from South Africa. This is not good. But also they are saying we don't want the Cubans and the Russians to stay forever in Angola. We did not fight for our independence so that we get the Portuguese or somebody else, a colonial power, replaced by the Soviets or the Cubans. That is the feeling that we get from our friends.

[White] Dr Savimbi, when I last spoke to you, some years ago, you told me that you believed that there were people in the Angolan Government who were prepared to do a deal with UNITA and that and that you were expecting developments. Now, that doesn't seem to have happened. Why not?

[Savimbi] No, I think that we still have some... [changes thought] and I told you that it was individuals, we were having contacts with individuals. Some of those individuals, (?they lost influence). Few of them are remaining there, but the talk is going on. All of them, they are trying to find out how to talk to UNITA. They are not making it any secret anymore. Wherever they are going in Africa, when they are invited, they are talking about that. They don't know how to find [word indistinct] to talk to us, but it does not constitute a taboo any more for the MPLA talking to UNITA.

[White] So in fact are there any talks going on at all?

[Savimbi] Not yet, but I'm saying that when they meet with some African independent countries, they raise the problem, or the problem is raised by those heads of state and the MPLA, they don't react hysterically as they did in the past.

[White] At the recent MPLA congress, a number of old timers in the MPLA lost out, people like Lucio Lara, Iko Carreira, and before that Paulo Jorge lost out. Is that a good sign for you or a bad sign?

[Savimbi] It does not mean anything, because you are talking about Paulo Jorge. He lost out because he was no longer a minister of foreign affairs, but then he was elected the president of the National Assembly. You are talking about Lucio Lara: It's true that he's lost from the Political Bureau, but he remains a member of the Central Committee. So, then I think we need time to see what is going to happen because the congress of the MPLA took place in December.

[White] Are Angolans getting fed up with you and fed up with the war? It's gone on for a long, long time and not much progress seems to have been made to anybody winning it.

[Savimbi] Why do you say only fed up with me, not fed up with the MPLA? I think the Angolans, what they don't want is the war to go on and we have three letters from the Catholic church which were circulated in the whole country to call for the end of civil war in Angola and reconciliation. They express the feeling of everybody, that we should come to a settlement, so that the civil war can end. That's the feeling of all Angolans.

[Marshall] Dr Savimbi, can I just go back to your claim that in private the MPLA government is sort of quite anxious to seek out UNITA for talks. Yet certainly their public statements...[changes thought] they would seem to be as opposed to UNITA and to yourself as ever they were.

[Savimbi] What they say in public and what they say in private in politics, you know it is... [changes thought] that is the game. I don't think that they are ready to say we want to talk, but privately what they are saying is different. They want to look for a way of trying to get a settlement.

[Marshall] But is that is the case, you are hardly making it easier for the government. For instance, your present trip to the United States, the alignment of President Reagan behind you is not going to make it any easier for the Angolans to disengage themselves, should they wish, from their Soviet and Eastern bloc allies.

[Savimbi] I think that you cannot just help it. For 5 years, the Americans have tried to play as brokers, but they were doing it form a weak position and no progress was made.

[White] But Dr Savimbi, I'm just looking at a couple agency takes: one is an accusation from you that the MPLA has been killing civilians and another is another is an accusation that [passage indistinct].

LESOTHO

First Council of Ministers Meeting Held 4 Feb

MB041655 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] A senior spokesman of the Lesotho Government disclosed today that the first meeting of the Council of Ministers took place this morning under the chairmanship of His Excellency Major General Lekhanya.

Although no details have been released about the agenda of the meeting, it was apparent that the government is serious about the conduct of the country's affairs and that there is going to be a businesslike appraoch to all issues that are currently facing Lesotho.

Further details about the Council of Ministers meeting would be released tomorrow and an important announcement is expected soon.

MOZAMBIQUE

Finance Minister Calls RSA 'Threat' to SADCC

MB311936 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The Mozambique finance minister, Rui Baltazar, has said South Africa has been a standing threat to SADCC ever since the organization was created in 1980. Mr Baltazar, in his capacity as deputy chairman of the SADCC conference being held in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, said through 6 years of SADCC existence, the region has been faced with an intensified campaign of destabilization by the South African regime.

Mr Baltazar said SADCC was not aimed against South Africa, but that South Africa attacks the nine member-states militarily, politically, and economically. SADCC projects, he said, were singled out as a target.

Mr Baltazar made these remarks yesterday, when he presented SADCC's regional development plan for the 1986-1990 period. Mr Baltazar said despite South Africa's aggression, the results achieved by SADCC so far were positive.

SOUTH AFRICA

Reaction to Botha Proposal for Mandala's Release

Cabinet Majority in Favor

MB041908 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
4 Feb 86 pp 1,2

[Text] A cabinet majority backed by State President P.W. Botha favours the release of Nelson Mandela — with or without an international swop agreement — says a prominent National Party source.

Government's primary constraints are fears that his release might trigger a resurgence of political violence and that it could signal weakness in the face of ANC/international pressure, the source, a Verligte [enlightened] spokesman in the NP parliamentary caucus, said yesterday.

"Should the level of political violence subside to the extent that the state of emergency can be lifted entirely, I think chances of Mandela's release will increase tremendously," he said.

Parliamentary circles are buzzing with speculation that Mandela could be out of Pollsmoor Prison by Easter, after serving 24 years of a life sentence.

They see Botha's emphasis last week on a release on humanitarian grounds rather than on his earlier requirement of a non-violent commitment from Mandela as the President preparing the public for the move.

Mandela has already rejected a conditional release.

The NP source said any kind of release was unlikely in the current climate of tension, "but I will not commit myself on that beyond four to six weeks — it could change".

Cabinet was divided about the conditions of Mandela's release, but not on the release itself, he said.

"The division is not ideological, but is rather over perceptions of the practical consequences of his release."

He described as sincere Botha's offer last week to negotiate Mandela's release on humanitarian grounds if Angola released South African recce captive Wynand du Toit and the Soviet Union lifted its banishment of Nobel Prize physicist Andrei Sakharov and freed Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharanskiy.

While he doubted such an arrangement was likely, he believed the "vast majority, if not all" of the Cabinet wanted Mandela out of jail if this could be done without provoking a major incident of political violence.

Angola has already rejected the Mandela-Du Toit link, but political analysts say they expect Pretoria to take up Luanda's counter-offer to exchange the South African for a Cuban and an undisclosed number of Angolan prisoners-of-war currently held by South Africa.

The NP source discounted rumours of a split in Government over Botha's exchange offer on Friday — a rumour fuelled by the fact that the text of the President's speech dealing with Mandela was delivered to journalists separately from the main text, and only after Botha had risen to speak.

This was a measure of the steps taken to prevent the Mandela offer leaking out since advance texts of the main speech had been transmitted to SA missions abroad.

The source said he doubted Botha was aware of any breakthrough in U.S.-Soviet negotiations for the release of Shcharanskiy and Sakharov when he made the exchange offer on Friday.

Unofficial signs of a breakthrough came at the weekend when the West German newspaper *BILD* reported that Shcharansky and 12 Western spies would soon be exchanged for a number of Eastern bloc spies held by the U.S. and West Germany. The paper said the Soviet Union had refused to bring Sakharov into the deal.

There have been suggestions U.S. officials might have briefed Botha on the negotiaions, prompting him to link Mandela's freedom to that of the Soviet dissidents.

If Botha was unaware of the impending Shcharanskiy breakthrough, that, coupled with the Angolan counter-offer to exchange Du Toit, could bring the president perilously close to being hounded by international pressure to honour his offer on Mandela.

Mandela Rejects Offer

MB041530 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Nelson Mandela has rejected proposals for a deal to exchange him for two Russian dissidents and a South African commando held in Angola. A Johannesburg evening newspaper reports it is believed a copy of President P.W. Botha's reform speech was delivered to the ANC leader in prison on Friday.

Mr Mandela is believed to have dismissed the speech as being too far-fetched to be considered. But South African Government sources (?are reported as saying) Mr Mandela's attitude is not of prime importance, as, if an international swop is arranged, then the ANC leader may have no choice but to leave prison.

ANC Calls Offer 'Insult'

MB050550 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has described South Africa's offer to release jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela conditionally as an insult. ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo described South African President Pieter Botha's offer to free Mr Mandela in exchange for a South African soldier captured in Angola and two Soviet dissidents as unacceptable. Mr Nzo said a person of Mr Mandela's stature cannot be equated with a racist soldier and Soviet dissidents who had nothing to do with what is happening in South Africa. He pointed out that the soldier was caught while on a mission to sabotage the economy of Angola while the two Russians, if they were dissidents, were not wanted by their own people. He stressed that the two issues had nothing to do with the call for Mr Mandela's release.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on President's Speech

MB041100 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha by unidentified interviewer on the BBC's "News Night" program; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter John Bishop] Tonight on Sunday Network in the last of the series on constitutional options compiled by producer At Viljoen, we will be screening a BBC News Night interview with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha. He was asked whether the state president's offer to release Nelson Mandela for Soviet dissidents was a propaganda ploy.

[Begin recorded video] [Botha] I cannot see on what basis anybody can make such an allegation. Our understanding is that at least the Western world has for quite a while now indicated that they thought that Mr Mandela ought to be released on humanitarian grounds. It is our understanding that most democratic countries would also wish Mr Saharov and Mr Shcharanskiy to be released on humanitarian grounds. This is a sincerely meant attempt to release persons now in prison on humanitarian grounds and it rather surprised me to hear such a premise included in your question.

[Interviewer] But are you not putting yourself on exactly the same footing as the Soviet Union? Everybody regards Sakharov and Shcharanskiy as mere political hostages and are you not conceding that Mandela is therefore the same?

[Botha] We are conceding nothing. If you read my president's statement, then you will see he indicated that in considering whether to release Mr Mandela on these grounds he could not also help thinking of others in prison. That is what he said and then he posed the question: If he were to release Mr Mandela on humanitarian grounds, he said, why could the others also not be released? And he said if the response is positive to that, then there would be a basis for negotiations.

[Interviewer] On the foreign policy aspect — the idea there should be a joint security body with South Africa's neighbors — now what sort of offer is it to say to them either you join the security pact or we reserve the right to do whatever we need when we think self-defense demands it?

[Botha] No, that is your interpretation. We made it quite clear that we would be left with no choice but to continue an established practice in principle in international law which all governments of the world follow. Apparently, only South Africa is not allowed to base itself on law and that is that if you are attacked from outside your borders and if terrorists can cross your borders to kill and maim and murder and butcher innocent women and children, then we reserve the right to act. But we do not want to do this because at the present moment South African ports supply 40 to 50 percent of all the goods and material to our neighboring states. In practice, we are pawns of cooperation in just about every walk of life, in training, in labor, in food production, in the medical field, in the question of settlement of industries in every field and what we have done is to offer again to our neighbors the hand of friendship saying to them let us not quarrel, let us stop cross-border violence and here is a sincerely meant proposal for a permanent secretariat to be located in any of the capitals of southern Africa to provide greater progress in the economic development field and also to look after questions of threats to the security of our region.

[Interviewer] But you know perfectly well, Foreign Minister, the reason they can't say yes to an offer in those terms is because they would be cooperating with a government, which, as they see it, is being grossly unfair to their fellow blacks. That is simply why they can't take up the offer you have given to them.

[Botha] Whatever might have been the position in the past — and I am for present purposes not conceding anything — the fact is our president made it very clear today that apartheid is dying. We have moved away from it finally. The government is finally prepared to share power with all the black communities. He announced his intention to create a statutory council which will give black leadership a voice in government and can make it possible for them to contribute towards the running of this country.

[Interviewer] Can you spell that out Foreign Minister, because that is such a crucial area. Now it looks ... [changes thought] when you say that this means sharing power, in what way could blacks share power in this national council?

[Botha] By sitting under the chairmanship of the president and advising him and considering all matters, including legislative measures. This is an immediate proposal. We hope that also in future more permanent structures could then be negotiated, but the negotiating process is a rather long one because we are dealing with various black leaders who differ themselves on the structures and in order not to hold this up, not to delay it, we have come with this practical proposal which can virtually immediately, give black leadership a say a voice in governmental matters affecting the country as a whole. But if we look back, sport has been opened up, trade unions, labor, many public amenities, but the world simply does not seem to take note of it. We get the impression that the world does not want us to remove apartheid. The world seeks conflict or wants to punish ... [changes thought] except certain responsible governments like the American and the British and the German and others.

[Interviewer] Can I just get one thing clear. You talk about the abolition of apartheid, does this mean that the segregation in schools, in hospitals, in homes, the key of apartheid is on the agenda of that national statutory council?

[Botha] You know, it is very interesting, if you take the list of what the BBC itself called apartheid a year ago, it seems to me you are just going to keep adding to it. I am saying to you the moment that we share power with all leadership, all matters are on the agenda. This is the crucial decision.

[Interviewer] The total end of segregation?

[Botha] I said it is on the agenda and I cannot think what more you can require from us. Of course there are certain matters which will take time. Of course there are certain matters which we would like to negotiate because it is not for us unilaterally and alone to decide on structures. If you reform, you have got to be sure you do so in an equitable way, otherwise it is no good reforming.

[Interviewer] Don't you have to be more specific. You know perfectly well that all the blacks I think, almost regardless, say: the only political reform we want is one man, one vote, one person, one vote. Now how far are you ready to go towards that? You know what their opening bid is.

[Botha] I do not agree with you. I am not aware that the majority of blacks leaders of this country support a one man, one vote system because even if you could remove all the white people of this country and all the colored people, and all the Indians of this country — which you cannot do but say for arguments sake you could — then I say to you you will be further from peace and stability than you have ever been in this country. And people in Britain ought to know it because we were once your colony and you fought the Zulus and the Xhosas and many wars in this country. So people in Britain at least ought to know the truth of southern Africa. You tried your federations. They all failed not because your policies were bad, not because you have apartheid, but because there is such a thing as ethnicity in this country. You created Botswana. You created Lesotho. You created Swaziland. Why put a change ... [changes thought] can't the BBC just tell the British public the plain common truth about the facts and realities of southern Africa.

[Interviewer] If you are not going to have a federation, and you appear to have ruled it out in what you have just said ...

[Botha, interrupting] I did not say anything. We have not committed ourselves to a specific form. The president's view is that we have unique circumstances but he made it very clear, human dignity, life, properties, all these basic norms and fundamental human freedoms will be respected in this country irrespective of race, creed, religion. We are going for press freedom, for the right to criticize the government, extending democracy, removing racial discrimination. Why can't this be accepted and why can't we be encouraged to carry on on this road?

[Interviewer] When you look at the facts that violence, and this is excluding intertribal violence, has been running in January at a rate higher than last year, and when you look at the fact that the ANC has said that they are moving into the phase of people's war, which presumably means transferring it to the black communities, do you not feel that today's proposals are too late, maybe, and possibly too little?

[Botha] Absolutely not. We do not believe in anything too late. Human life and the future — these are elements within the hands of human leaders and what will determine the future of South Africa is the sincerity with which both black and white leadership are now going to approach what I call the new era in South Africa's history. Today the president laid the foundation for this finally. We are hopeful, we are encouraged, and I have no doubt that a sufficient number of black leaders in this country would like to share power but there are elements who do not want to share power, who want to have apartheid live on, who want conflict for their own ideological reasons. The ANC is controlled by a majority of South African Communist Party members. You know it, we can even supply the names, it is a known fact. We cannot negotiate with a party that wants to nationalize business, wants to control the press, wants a 1-party state, and remove all freedoms from this country forever. What we are going to do is to build a new South Africa on the basis of power sharing, the removal of racial discrimination, and that is what we have in mind, and I think we deserve now the support on this road from all our friends, particularly in Britain.

[Interviewer] And you think that will convince the distinguished person group whom the Commonwealth will be sending out, I think, next month?

[Botha] I do not know. What we must do now is to convince our own people, black and white, leadership, black and white, that it is our responsibility in the first instance to seek out a solution and find a solution to our problems, and that foundation has been laid, and I believe that if we can do that then the eminent persons group, the United Nations eventually, at least the responsible members of them, and the rest will, in my opinion, then support whatever we do.

[Interviewer] Mr Botha, thank you very much. [End video recording]

Further on Speeches at House of Assembly

HNP on Segregation

MB032001 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1916 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 3, SAPA — The Afrikaner would never submit to being a minority in some "conglomoration nation" Mr Louis Stoffeberg, the newly elected Hestigte [Reformed] National Party [HNP] member for Sasolburg, said today.

Speaking as the first HNP member to be elected to Parliament he said the by-election result had shown clearly that even though the government had betrayed the principles of segregation, the white electorate had not. "Never before have two opponents been so much in agreement about the meaning of a (election) result," he said, quoting Mr Willem Odendaal (now a NP [National Party] nominated member) as remarking in *BEELD* that the result represented "the unwillingness (of voters) to follow the government road of reform."

The voters rejected the entire new thinking on which government action was founded, Mr Stoffberg said.

The Afrikaner was not a minority group within a nation of minorities. The Afrikaner had established himself as a nation through the struggle and strife of history.

"He is not part of some larger encompassing grey, mixed conglomoration."

The language of Sasolburg was also the language of its neighbours Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging which were also modern communites which clung, however, to the traditional views of the Afrikaner.

"To force people, even blacks, into this conglomeration nation is to do them and injustice. We want to retain the traditional Zulu, just as we want to retain the traditional Afrikaner."

This could only be done by maintaining separation but the government had rejected principles of separation established by a Dr Malan, Mr Strydom and Dr Verwoerd.

Dr Verwoerd was in the process of succeeding with the policy and therefore had to be eradicated by the forces of the left.

In 1947 the then prime minister, General J.C. Smuts, had claimed that separation had "fallen on evil days" and a year later he was out of power.

"Those who call apartheid outmoded or claim it has fallen on evil days — for them the bell tolls and it tolls loudly," Mr Stoffeberg said.

"I challenge the government and the state president, who last year in Port Elizabeth virtually laid his life on the line for the Group Areas Act. If apartheid is outmoded, then how can group areas and segregated schools remain?

"If the government is honest about apartheid being obsolete, then it must say today that the Group Areas Act, segregated schools and the Population Registration Act will go."

"The government does not however have the courage to stick to its reform principles. In fact they don't have the courage to stick to any principles.

"It will be just a few months and then the National Party will be on the ANC's list of anti-apartheid organisations," he said to laughter from government and opposition benches.

"We have to follow the policy of separation between races and even if the government has betrayed these principles, the white nation of South Africa has not," Mr Stoffberg said.

Defense Minister Warns of Raids

MB041636 Johanensburg SAPA in English
1630 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 4, SAPA — South Africa's security forces would have no alternative but to take cross-border action against the country's enemies, when necessary, if neighbouring states ignored the proposal to set up a joint southern African security organisation, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

Speaking in the House of Assembly's no confidence debate, he urged neighbouring states to accept the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's "hand of friendship," reiterated in the opening speech to Parliament on Friday.

The president called upon southern African states to cooperate in establishing a joint organisation to counter security threats to countries in the region and to ensure peace was maintained.

General Malan said the setting up of such an organisation, implying the removal of foreign troops and an end to support for cross-border violence, was a prerequisite "for this troubled region."

Mr Botha's proposal was constructive and positive and in the interests of all southern African states.

"I would like to make a plea to neighbouring states not to ignore this offer... otherwise our security forces will have no alternative but to engage, in our own interests, in cross-border actions against the enemies of South Africa," General Malan said.

General Malan warned the security forces would, in line with official policy, "get at these enemies whereever they are."

The enemies, principally the African National Congress, were the minions of Russia and the S.A. Communist Party.

"I warn the neighbouring states ... that we will not sit here with folded arms and wait for them (South Africa's enemies) to cross our borders."

General Malan also dismissed the leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert's allegations the SA Defence Force was destabilising Angola and Mozambique.

On the Vaz diaries alleging violations of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique, he asked why Dr Slabbert had not taken up the offer of being fully informed by the SADF on the situation and had instead gone to Mozambique to speak to the Frelimo government about it.

"Is this patriotic?" he asked.

General Malan also rejected allegations in recent months that the former chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen had undermined the Nkomati Accord.

The accord had merely been "technically" violated, with the only aim being to bring about reconciliation between the warring parties in Mozambique and no action taken by the SADF had been without the full support of the government.

On Dr Slabbert's talks last year with members of the ANC in Lusaka, General Malan said the PFP [Progressive federal Party] leader was "playing into the hands of South Africa's enemies" — even British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had refused to meet the exiled organisation.

Warning against making politics out of sensitive defence matters and against creating "an air of suspicion" around the SADF, General Malan said Dr Slabbert should be careful because he might even be considered for a medal by the ANC.

Eight House of Assembly Members Sworn In

MB310840 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0828 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Parliament, Jan 31, SAPA — Two cabinet ministers were among eight members of the House of Assembly to be sworn in today. The minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha was sworn in as MP for Port Natal while the minister of national health, Dr Willie van Niekerk was sworn in as an indirectly elected member. Dr W.A. Odendaal and Mr Renier Schoeman were sworn in as nominated members.

The Herstigte National Party gained its first seat in Parliament in 16 years when Mr Louis Stofberg was sworn in as the new member of Sasolburg. Mr Stofberg returned to Parliament where he sat before as a member of the National Party before the HNP split in 1969. He lost his seat in the next election.

The other new members are Mr P.J. Farrell (NP Bethlehem), Mr Piet Coetzer (NP Springs) and Mr J.H.C. Scheepers (NP Vryburg).

In the House of Representatives a new member for Tafelberg, Mrs Sohier Hoosen, was sworn in. Mrs Hoosen, a member of the Freedom Party, has taken her seat as a result of "the determination by the Cape provincial division of the supreme court of South Africa of an election application..."

Mr M.D. Arendse of the Labour Party had held the seat but it was deemed vacated on August 7, 1985, following the successful court application.

Mrs Hoosen, in traditional Muslim dress, took the oath in English.

The other seat of the Freedom Party, held by the leaders, Mr Arthur Booysen, MP for Bosmont, also took office after a supreme court decision.

In the House of Delegates, the secretary read the proclamation summoning Parliament. The house then adjourned to the coffee lounge in the House of Representatives before members joined other MP's in a procession to the assembly chamber for a joint sitting of all houses.

Buthelezi Comments on National Council, Pass Law

Council Termed 'Positive Move'

MB041204 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1203 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 4, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today indicated that he saw Mr P.W. Botha's planned statutory national council as a positive move and that he would consider participating in it.

Chief Buthelezi commended the state president's courage in "grasping the nettle of constitutional change so boldly with his own hands" and said that the fact that Mr Botha would chair the council put it at the top of the government's priorities. However, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president — whose involvement in it is considered a key factor — stressed that the council needed certain essential ingredients in order to succeed.

Although Mr Botha had implied there would be no preconditions it was vital, he said, that there should be an agenda with declared intentions and that its deliberations should take place in public.

Chief Buthelezi told the ninth annual investment conference in Johannesburg that a one-man-one-vote system remained his first cherished ideal. It was a workable ideal if it incorporated the rule of law, a bill of rights and an independent judiciary.

White resistance to this workable model was such, however, that it would have to be "rammed down their throats with the butts of guns," and this would destroy all chance of it working.

Given the degree of violence needed to bring about one-man-one-vote in a unitary state, he had necessarily to think in terms of alternatives.

But, he warned, if a federal or other alternative system was not available to blacks, or if there could not be movement towards a one-man-one-vote system in phases acceptable to whites, there would be nothing left but to destroy the country.

There were certainly no alternatives in which blacks were excluded from meaningful decision-making in the land of their birth. Given the circumstances, blacks and whites had no option but to be involved jointly in politics in which compromises simply had to be made.

And, he said, there was no possibility of compromise politics taking place within the present tricameral parliamentary system — it was as unworkable as apartheid and had to be abandoned.

Chief Buthelezi said one had only to remember the shallowness of their political perceptions evident in the 1983 referendum to percive the difficulty whites faced in abandoning the tricameral parliament.

In that year the editor of the *SUNDAY TIMES*, Mr Tertius Myburgh, had probably said it all for white South Africa when he and his newspaper campaigned so vigorously for the tricameral system's acceptance as a first step in the right direction. As the editor of the country's largest newspaper he had proclaimed the new constitution a vital step in the country's salvation.

Now that the new constitution was so patently in need of being scrapped, he feared that this mentality would be as inept at doing the right thing as it had been capable of doing the wrong thing in 1983.

In the latest *SUNDAY TIMES* Mr Myburgh had written about the state president's parliamentary opening address as though he had not passed "blundering opinions" about Mr Botha a short few years ago.

Mr Myburgh had urged Chief Buthelezi and others to test Mr Botha's commitments and, in speaking about the national statutory council, had said that "wise men" would make use of it.

"Mr Myburgh has on no single occasion left the luxury of his Johannesburg existence and ventured from his office to come to Ulundi and see me and hear black views at first hand," the chief said.

It was dangerous when an editor who bore such responsibility wrote as an opinion-former about blacks without taking the trouble to get to know them.

Chief Buthelezi called on all newspaper editors to face the gravity of the situation faced by South Africa and to begin liaising "here in this country" with black leaders who alone could play the definitive role which history was now expecting of them.

Trundling off to Lusaka (a reference to meetings with ANC leaders) was no substitute for direct, immediate contact with the people who mattered "here on the ground."

End to Pass Law Aids Moderates

MB041929 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1717 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 4, SAPA — The scrapping of pass laws would strengthen non-violent opposition to apartheid and deepen black support for leaders involved in the politics of negotiation, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Johannesburg tonight.

He praised the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, for putting his leadership on the line with his planned national statutory council.

But he warned that the continued imprisonemnt of people like ANC leader Nelson Mandela and the Pan-African Congress Zeph Mothopeng could prohibit some black leaders from participating in it.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president was speaking at a Rand Club dinner hosted by Mr K.G. Palmer, chairman of Bowring Barclays.

He said it was highly significant that the state president himself intended to chair the first non-racial statutory body invovled in constitutional development and the reform process.

This was a courageous act — Mr Botha would now sink or swim and had to be seen, for the first time in his political career, to be seeking an additional power base to that of the National Party.

He would be accepted or rejected by his own party, depending on whether the proposed National Council succeeded or failed.

Chief Buthelezi said it was still too early to be sure that it would get off the ground, and he was awaiting further developments before deciding whether it would be possible for him to participate in it.

The council should operate in the open, where its proceedings could be reported to the masses, and it needed an agenda which would draw black participation. He could accept Mr Botha's call for an open agenda but he would have difficulty if, by "open agenda" he meant "no agenda."

He said that the unconditional release of Mandela would have given the announcement of the national statutory council a greatly heightened credibility.

If some groups and leaders were excluded from any possible participation, the work of the council might well lack the ability to play a meaningful role.

Chief Buthelezi said many millions of blacks would applaud the state president for his decision to scrap the pass laws. No legislation had caused black people as much pain and anger as this hated legislation.

Botswana Delegation Meets Government Officials

MB050937 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0931 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 5, SAPA — A Botswana delegation of government officials met a South African delegation under the chairmanship of Mr Neil van Heerden, deputy director-general in charge of African affairs, in Pretoria today to discuss security matters between the two countries.

The Botswana representatives include Mr F.G. Mogae, permanent secretary to the Botswana president; Maj-Gen M.S. Merafhe, commander of the Botswana Defence Force; and Mr G.G. Garembamona, secretary of foreign affairs.

The meeting is taking place in the Union Buildings and other issues that will be discussed today are matters relating to border control, and general South African/Botswana relations.

Violence Erupts in Soshanguve; More Than 100 Arrested

MB041610 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1604 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 4, SAPA — Buses burned in Soshanguve streets today, a policeman's house was petrol-bombed last night and more than 100 people were arrested following the eruption of violence in the township.

Thousands of workers were forced to stay at home because of lack of transport, and passing motorists trying to avoid burning tyres were stoned.

A police spokesman said a situation report was still being compiled from Soshanguve and would be release either this afternoon or tomorrow morning.

School children, back at school for a week after boycotting classes, were forced home as violence seemed to engulf the area. Soshanguve station was virtually deserted, and taxis and buses were not operating.

Last night two buses belonging to the Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings — one a luxury coach — were gutted after being hijacked from Mabopane. This resulted in scores of people walking distances of up to 4km, from the station to their homes.

Police patrolled the area today, and at one stage were seen addressing a group of about 50 people who later dispersed peacefully.

A car used by the Pretoria news team on the scene was stopped by armed white policemen in three vehicles. One of them demanded to know if the occupants had permission to enter Soshanguve.

After being told that no permits were necessary for entry to the township, and that Soshanguve was not covered by emergency laws, the police officer said he did not want to know that. He then searched the car and let the team proceed. Other cars were not stopped.

Situation Returns to 'Normal'

MB050943 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0942 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 5, SAPA — The situation in Soshanguve seemed calm early today, as thousands of residents returned to work and schoolchildren went back to classes after a one-day stay away.

Train commuters, however, were still stranded and had to walk long distances to Soshanguve station because of lack of buses.

Bophuthatswana army and police personnel manned a roadblock near the Mabopane-Soshanguve "border" while the SAP stood on the South African side.

The district commandant for the Pretoria North, Lieutenant Colonel Tom Bezuidenhoet, confirmed today that the "situation was back to normal."

Delivery vehicles were off-loading goods at the entrance to the township early today.

Most schools in the area had a good attendance.

Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings [BTH] would not withdraw its service from Soshanguve, the communications manager of the company, Mr Percy Nkomo, confirmed today. He said although the service had been temporarily withdrawn, it would be resumed as soon as they were convinced that the situation in the township was normal. BTH buses are used to ferry train commuters between the local station and the township. "We have already lost millions of rands in buses damaged by Soshanguve youths, but there are no plans to completely withdraw our service from the township," Mr Nkomo said.

Police Report Unrest Incidents 4-5 Feb

4 Feb

MB041809 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1740 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 4, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 7pm:

"In the eastern Transvaal, about 20 youths stoned a private vehicle in the Rosmean residential area near Middeleburg and in the Khabokweni black residential area, White River youths stoned a school. No police action and no arrests.

"In Soweto, Johannesburg, youths stoned a bakery and thereafter bread was stolen. The police fired birdshot. One policeman was slightly injured by stoens. No arrests were reported.

"At Soshanguve and Mamelodi blacks intimidated the drivers of army buses. On two occasions, buses were petrolbombed at Soshanguve. Three blacks were arrested for public violence."

End report.

5 Feb

MB050626 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0623 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 5, SAPA — The SA police 8am unrest situation report.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight.

"At Kwanobuhle near Uitenhage arsonists demolished a delivery vehicle.

"At Soshanguve near Pretoria police arrested 96 men and 14 women for illegal gathering. Minor incidents of intimidation not to go to work took place.

"At Hanover Park in the Western Province arsonists demolished a private vehicle. The driver was slightly injured.

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] two private vehicles and one post office vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At the black residential area Edenvale near Pietermaristburg police used tearsmoke and shotgun fire when buses were stoned. A man was slightly inured when a private vehicle was stoned. Police used sjamboks to disperse the mob. No arrests were made.

"At Kwa-Ndenenzi near Durban a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists. A black woman and child were seriously burnt. At Umlazi a shop was extensively damaged with a petrol bomb."

Press Examines Current Issues, Problems

MB040747 [Editorial Report]**Security Commission** Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 2 February carries a report on page 2 by Max du Preez which says "South African Government sources are confident that some neighbouring states will accept proposals for a joint regional security commission to reduce border tensions." Foreign Minister Pik Botha commented: " 'It is significant that the proposal was made in the same speech in which the President announced a new era for South Africa.' " " 'Apartheid is dying, and that is what kept our neighbours from openly dealing with us in the past.'" Observers believed the "Government of Swaziland and the new rulers of Lesotho may well be keen to join a regional body. Botswana and Mozambique will be less keen, with Zambia and Zimbabwe rejecting the offer."

Black Recruits Flock to SAP

Kevin Davis reports on page 9 that "a record number of blacks" have joined the SAP this year and numerous applicants have been turned away. More than 700 black students are in training at the present. Several have commented that "thier lives have been threatened by radical elements" because they had joined the police college.

SUNDAY TIMES on Botha Speech

In its editorial on page 18 the *SUNDAY TIMES* notes that "politics, the art of the possible, is also the art of the plausible. On FRiday, Mr Botha was plausible." It says that Botha has moved the country forward on reform. "The proposed statutory National Council is a national convention by another name. Although defective in the eyes of many blacks by reason of ancestry, it does create a forum easily accessible and yet invested with the gravitas of the President's office."

U.S. 'Feelgoodies' Derided

Richard MacNeill, in a column on page 18, says San Francisco's decision "to ban dealings with any company with South African links now puts it in the vanguard of those smug, vicarious champions of trendy causes, the feelgoodies." The "Feelgoodies" are those whose overriding priority is not necesarily to do the right thing,but to do the thing which makes them feel good. McNeill warns: "However mindless, irritating and destructive, they are easily roused and difficult to placate. It would be a foolish governemnt, here or elsewhere, which refuses to acknowledge them."

Botha's Speech Could Create Momentum

Max du Preez comments on Botha's Friday speech on page 19, saying it did not differ vastly in content from the Rubicon speech, "but it was oceans different in tone and style." "He did not clearly map the road out of the national crisis. He did not pre-empt the big smash planned for later this year by the forces of revolution. The bold, imaginative initiative that could have dragged South Africa from the slippery slope was missing." But Botha did spell out his long awaited declaration of intent, with seven points he called his "basic guidelines": "We accept an undivided Republic of South Africa where all religions and communities within its boundaries form part of the South African state, with the right to participate in institutions to be negotiated collectively. We accept one citizenship for all South Africans, implying equal treatment and opportunities. We believe in the soveriegnty of the law as the basis for the protection of the fundamental rights of individuals as well as groups." "There can be no peace, freedom and democracy without law." "We believe that human dignity, life, liberty and property of all must be protected, regardless of colour, creed or religion. We believe that a democratic system of government, which must accommodate all legitimate political aspirations of all the South African communities, must be negotiated. All South Africans must be placed in a position where they can participate in government through their elected representatives." Botha's words were not "merely a nicer-looking wrapping around the same old story, they were also clearer. It created an atmosphere and a spirit that could gain its own momentum."

Talks with SPCC, Moderates Urged

In the "Another View" column on page 19, Ken Owen comments that the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee (SPCC) "is the most recent body of moderates to emerge in the black community," and what it lacks at the moment is prestige — "the kind of prestige that was conferred on the ANC by the talk-fest on the Luangwa River." Nor is it the only moderate group around. Many trade unions, Inkatha, some elements of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the SA Council of Churches, the clergy in general, and Bishop Tutu in particular, are all moderates who should be talked with. "What moderate whites can do is create a climate of opinion. They can confer status and respectability. They can negotiate on local issues or on limited grievances. They can lobby on behalf of moderate demands. They can shift debate. They can nurture the middle ground." He adds: "It would be nice if we could at least put as much effort into negotiating with the unarmed moderates as we put into trying to negotiate with those who make their demands by waving AK-47's."

Success Depends on 'Political Renewal'

Roelf Meyer, "executive member of the National Convention Movement" comments on page 19 that "political renewal" and not "political reform" is the only answer to the South African crisis. "Political reform means to cause alterations within the present system, to adapt it and to change it to conform to certain needs and demands. But basically it remains the same." "This is the reason why the same people who supported an unjust and unequal apartheid system (and acknowledge it as such) can move toards reforms of the system. Their white interests are preserved." Revolution is not political renewal because "it would crush the good with the bad in society." Only political renewal, which spells out an "alternative system where the old system has been changed in a fundamental way," and which involves a negotiation process on the basis of a shared economy, an equal society and a common political goal," has any chance of success."

ZAMBIA

Finance Minister Delivers Budget Speech

MB011302 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The minister of finance and national planning, Luke Mwananshiku, has said that government borrowing from the banking system in 1986 will be limited to 100 million kwacha, only in a bid to stabilize the currency rate and regulate aggregate demand in the economy. Minister Mwananshiku said in his budgetary speech in parliament this is among the economic policy measures for 1986. Mr Mwananshiku said that it was imperative that as the kwacha is left free to find its own trend it must be stabilized.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Receives SWAPO President Nujoma 2 Feb

MB021159 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The president of the South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, today paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, at his residence in Harare. Comrade Nujoma briefed the prime minister on the progress being made by SWAPO in its struggle against South African occupation in Namibia. The two leaders also discussed the latest developments in southern Africa.